

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5978

號五廿月二十年四十三緒光

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1909.

大拜禮

號六十月正英曆

第 5978 號

CONTENTS.

Births, Marriage and Deaths.
Leading Articles.
Rice Cultivation in the Philippines.
Penny-a-word Telegrams.
Telegrams.
Waiwupu.
Yuan Shih-kai's Retirement.
Substantive Appointments.
Loans.
Chan Pik Denounced.
Prince Ching.
Kong Chun-lum.
German at Mengtsz.
Code Telegrams.
Yuan Shih-kai.
Canton-Hankow Railway.
Minister to Germany.
The Late Sovereign.
Presentation of Memorials.
China and Japan.
Compulsory Education.
Tang Shao-ji.
Censor Kong's Memorial.
Yuan Shih-kai's Downfall.
Chang Chih-tung's Intervention.
The August Stable.
Yuan Shih-kai's Departure.
Shanghai Press.
Enouchi.
Legal Intelligence.
Bankrupt Captain.
Threatening a Witness.
In-Bankruptcy Jurisdiction.
An Overly.
Keeper of Disorderly House in Difficulty.
A Technical Objection.
Not a Hedy Green.
"She Didn't Know."
Policies.
Burglar's Hiding Place.
Robbery in Queen's Road.
No Work for the Convalescent.
An Obstreperous Engineer.
A Coolie's Temper.
Correspondence.
New Kowloon Land Sale.
Hawaii's Need of Chinese Labour.
Miscellaneous Articles and Reports.
Hongkong University.
The Opium Question.
The Earthquake in Italy.
Chinese Slowways.
"The Silver King."
Opium Traffic.
The Famine Incident.
Italy's Sorow.
The Volunteer Ball.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Queen's College.
Billiard Match.
A Painful Experience.
The Philharmonic Concert.
A Harbour Collision.
Ellis Kadoria School.
The Water Police's "Smoker."
Hygiene Competition.
Diocesan School and Orphanage.
Daring Armed Robbery.
"Newlands" Sold.
Government District Schools.
The Gelsin.
Lady Lugard's Health.
Oil Fuel on Vessels.
Tobacco Store Burgled.
Sir R. Harrad China.
Sanitary Board Election.
Outrage at Sha-tai-kot.
Western Medicine in China.
Sensation at Shau-ki-wan.
Medical Science in China.
Forecasting Races.
Prospecting in Borneo.
The Biju Troubadours.
Prison Life in Tonkin.
Maritime Gambling.
Rowing.
Fugitive Sailors.
Volunteer Corps Orders.
Canton Day by Day.
The Opium Commission.
History of Shanghai.
Chinese Banks.
The Chinking Collision.
China and the Powers.
Yuan Shih-kai.
Changing Horrors.
Plague Preventive Measures.
Treaty between the United States and Japan concerning the Protection of Trade-marks, etc. in China.
Stranding of the *Telemaque*.
The Drowning of Captain Wagermann.
The South Manchurian Railway.
Monopolies in Formosa.
Sugar-refining Industry.
Sledge Motor Case.
S.S. *Sikhita* on Fire.
Raising the Sunk *Kalomo*.
Sailing Ship Ashore.
Salvaging the *Comet*.
Rescued at Sea.
The Tragedy at Saigon.
Chinese Social Transformation.
Chartered Bank.
Barwick in 1908.
Splitting Ordnance.
Ranch Gambling.
Doffing the Queue.
Commercial.
Freight Market.
Weekly Share Report.
Exchange.
Local and General.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1909.

RICE CULTIVATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

(12th January.)

Evidence is not lacking that the Philippine Government intend to make a serious effort to develop the agricultural resources of the islands by introducing an immense scheme of irrigation which it is expected will involve an expenditure of between ten and fifteen million pesos. The main object of the Government is to encourage the rice planters to extend the area under cultivation so that the output may in time equal the home demand. To understand the range of the scheme, it may be stated that the committee which was appointed to devise practicable ways and means contemplate the irrigation of 550,000 hectares of ground in the various provinces, or, in other words, 1,375,000 acres, but it is not considered probable that the entire system will be in operation for the entire of 37 years, while it will take 15 years for the Philippines to supply the wants of the people in rice. According to the report of Mr. L. F. Goodale, the committee recommends that the sum of 750,000 pesos be expended every year on irrigation, that being, in the opinion of the committee, all that can be spent in the seven months' season available. The committee further recommends that the 750,000 pesos appropriation be reduced annually by the amount paid into the treasury by way of reimbursement for the use of the water thus supplied; that the capital required for irrigation be furnished from revenues of the Government or that, if it be thought better, to issue bonds for irrigation work that the amount raised in that way be limited to 10,000,000 pesos or to 15,000,000 pesos at the most. Mr. Goodale estimates that the irrigable areas in the 36 provinces of the archipelago amount to 550,000 hectares. In this estimate the Moro province has not been considered and two provinces, Agusan and Benguet, have no area to be irrigated. The province with the largest area is Pangasinan with 100,000 hectares, followed by Tarlac and Bulacan each of which has 50,000 hectares. Palawan, Samar, Sorsogon and Surigao have but 1,000 hectares each to be irrigated. It is further set forth in the report that the total area in rice shows about 502,766 hectares in the archipelago. Also that during the past ten years ending the fiscal year 1908 there have been imported into the islands 1,814,451,485 kilos of rice at a cost to the islands of over 120,000,000 pesos. Assuming, says the report, that there are 600,000 hectares under cultivation in rice and that 550,000 are irrigable, 50,000 hectares would furnish 60,550,000, leaving 1,307,450,000 kilos to be furnished by the irrigable land or at the rate of 2,378 kilos per hectare, nearly one hundred per cent more than the average production of all rice lands. That the irrigable lands should do this there is no doubt, if those interested in the cultivation would use the benefits of irrigation to its fullest extent. It does not seem at all likely to the committee that it would be possible to expend in economical work more than 750,000 pesos per year, assuming that the labour can be obtained, which is doubtful, which at an average rate of 50 pesos per hectare would put under irrigation 15,000 hectares annually. It will be seen that the scheme is of a most ambitious character and one effect it may have is to solve the problem of inducing the native population to work. If it achieves that result the general usefulness of the plan will be enhanced, for once the habits of industry and labour are cultivated the moral regeneration of the people follows as a matter of course.

PENNY-A-WORD TELEGRAMS.

(13th January.)

Thirty years have passed since that sturdy pioneer of the principle of linking up the Empire by the introduction of cheap postal service and cheap low telegraph rates, Mr. Henniker Heaton, contended for a uniform penny postage between the old country and the colonies and now having in the face of the greatest opposition realised that dream he is the foremost advocate of penny-a-word telegrams throughout the Empire. In a slashing speech delivered in the presence of a distinguished audience at the Royal Colonial Institute, Mr. Henniker Heaton enunciated those views which have brought him fame and renown wherever the English language is spoken and have gained for him the affectionate regard of many a poor exile whose relatives at home often found it a heavy burden to meet the cost of regular communication with the exiles. Those who pretended to know declared that imperial penny postage was impracticable, but the proposal came into operation on Christmas Day, 1898, and the British Government has not lost a farthing by it. Now that the success of the first scheme has been demonstrated, the upholder of cheap telegrams is pressing forward towards the end he originally had in view and none will maintain that his purpose will not one day be achieved even at the expense of the ridicule and opposition of the cable companies. When Mr. Henniker Heaton advocated the construction of a cable from the Cape of Good Hope to Australia in 1881, Sir James Anderson speaking on behalf of the Eastern Telegraph

Company deemed the notion impossible, remarking:—"There is some talk of taking a cable all the way from Australia to Mauritius across the route of the trade winds to the Cape. There is not even a sandbank on which a cruiser or a cable-ship can go to replenish their supply of coal, which they are certain to require to do. There are no ships going there. There is no trade, and nobody wants to go there." Yet in 1901 only fourteen years later—the Company finished the construction of that very cable and in addition laid a link to Australia via Fiji, Tonga, and Samoa. The present scheme is subjected to the identical cry of "absurd" as that used in the early days of reform, and from the same quarter, but when practical men see the rising powers of wireless telegraphy, they can scarcely doubt the feasibility of the proposal. As Mr. Heaton said "If the Government of the Island Continent (Australia) can enable its people to send a telegram the enormous distance of 3,800 miles through the wastes and wildernesses of a penny a word, or twelve words for a shilling, what is there to prevent us sending a telegram from London to India by land at the same rate?" From St. Petersburg to Vladivostok, a distance of over 6,000 miles, it is possible to send a message for less than fourpence a word. The first which Mr. Heaton suggests should be taken towards the realisation of his ideal is that "for the first time in the history of the British Empire the British Postmaster-General and the Postmaster-General of all the Colonies and India should meet in London to deal with the few problems involved, and the Home and Colonial Governments should offer to construct land lines, and when necessary cables, to the various portions of the Empire on the route to our possessions beyond the seas." He argues that the money expended in cabling to London, and the money the British Government expends in cabling to the Colonies and Dependencies, amounts to a sum sufficient to pay the interest on all the cables and the land lines they desire to acquire. With the "official" expenditure of the High Commissioner of the Agents-General, also of the representatives of India and of what are generally known as the Crown Colonies of the Dominions beyond the seas, and the enormous sum spent by the British Government in communicating with the Colonies and with naval and military forces, there would be a sum more than sufficient to pay the interest on these lines. Some remarkable figures were given by Mr. Heaton regarding the costs of cabling from Great Britain to her possessions. It appears that the British Government alone pays steamship companies for mail transport about £700,000 per annum; but the inhabitants also pay £5,000,000 per annum for cabling, of which £1,000,000 goes for American cables. "We pay £1,000 a day to cable to Australia; we pay £1,000 a day to cable to India; we pay £1,000 a day to cable to South Africa; we pay £1,000 a day to cable to China and the East; we pay £1,000,000 a year to cable to the United States of America. The Governments of the world pay an enormous sum at present for cabling messages. In regard to the cables to India and the East, and to America, including the Canadian service, we are in the present high cable charges paying for abandoned cables, for superfluous cables, and also for unnecessary working staff and apparatus. In other words, the public is paying £4,000,000 a year for what could be supplied for £150,000. In fact, if we were to wipe out or devalue our present cable service it would be possible to reconstruct the whole system anew for less than half the original outlay." As regards the question whether the cables could cope with the rush if a popular rate were established it is stated that the marvelous "Polar-Virg" system has met this difficulty; by its means an increase of messages of eight times the number of messages can be sent on any wire at about a third of the present cost. The "Polar-Virg" system can send forty thousand words an hour from London to Paris; this means that they could, by wireless telegraphy or by six wires of land lines, telegraph to the continent of Europe in one week the whole of the messages now sent in a year. Mr. Marconi, who was present at the meeting at which Mr. Henniker Heaton spoke on this question, said: "You may ask whether it will be possible, by means of wireless telegraphy, to have a reliable service at a word between England and Canada. I would answer that this will certainly become possible in time, and that at present a rate of only 2½ pence per word is being charged for Press and Government messages. From a technical point of view the possibility of low rates, whether by cables or by wireless, resolves itself to the question of the speed at which it is possible to work each circuit, and any invention, such as that of "Polar-Virg," if applicable to cables for long distance wireless, can only result in furthering the possibility of cheap rates." Mr. G. R. Nelson, speaking from the telegraph companies' point of view, ridiculed the idea of penny-a-word telegrams, but the rest of the members of the Institute, including Lord Strathcona, were firmly of Mr. Henniker Heaton's view, and we can only trust that the rosy vision will become an actual fact within the term of this generation. Whether the cheaper telegrams come by the cables owned by the telegraph companies or by wireless is immaterial to the majority of people so long as they come and can be despatched at the lowest rate possible.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

WAIWUPU.

VICE-PRESIDENT APPOINTED.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 8th January.

On the 7th inst., an Imperial Decree was issued appointing Chow Kai-loi to be acting Vice-president of the Waiwupu.

YUAN SHIH-KAI'S RETIREMENT.

FOREIGN MINISTERS DESIROUS OF AS CERTAINING THE CAUSE.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 8th January.

The various Foreign Ministers in Peking paid a visit to Prince Ching with the object of ascertaining the cause for the retirement of Yuan Shih-kai.

His Highness, however, declined to receive them on the plea of illness.

SUBSTANTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

NO SALE IN FUTURE.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 8th January.

The Central Government has issued instructions to all the provinces that the sale of substantive appointments in the Empire shall, for ever, be forbidden in future.

LOANS.

RETURN CALLED FOR.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 8th January.

The Prince Regent has commanded the Waiwupu to draw up a return of all loans setting out also the means for the redemption thereof.

CHAN PIK DENOUNCED.

FOR ALLEGED CORRUPTION.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 8th January.

Censor Sheung Fai has also denounced H.E. Chan Pik, president of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, for alleged corruption. The Prince Regent became moved upon perusing the memorial.

PRINCE CHING.

RECOVERY FROM ILLNESS.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 8th January.

Prince Ching, having recovered from his recent illness, on the 8th inst., applied to have his leave of absence cancelled.

KONG CHUN-LUM.

A PERSONA GRATA.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 8th January.

The Prince Regent has expressed his pleasure at Kong Chun-lum's outspokenness.

He commanded him that he was to memorialize in future all matters coming to his knowledge and not withhold anything from the Regent.

YUAN SHIH-KAI'S RETIREMENT.

BRITISH MINISTERS INQUIRY.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 10th January.

The British Minister in Peking has applied to the Central Government for information regarding the cause for the retirement of Yuan Shih-kai.

The reply Sir John Jordan received was that the ex-President of the Waiwupu was suffering from a bad foot.

GERMANS AT MENGTSZ.

PROPOSED POST OFFICE.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 10th January.

The Waiwupu has requested the German Minister in Peking to stop

certain of his nationals from establishing a Post Office at Mengtsz.

WAIWUPU.

THE PRESIDENTSHIP.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 10th January.

It is the intention of the Prince Regent to give to Liang Tun-in, the substantive appointment as President of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

All the Grand Councillors agreed with the proposal.

CODE TELEGRAMS.

NO RESTRICTION AGAINST TRANSMISSION.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 10th January.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications has countermanded the order prohibiting the transmission of code telegrams.

YUAN SHIH-KAI.

PUBLICATION OF THE IMPEACHING MEMORIAL.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 10th January.

The Grand Councillors proposed to publish the memorial of Kong Chun-lum, for the information of the people, denouncing Yuan Shih-kai.

The Prince Regent, however, did not approve the suggestion.

One of the charges alleged against Yuan Shih-kai, formulated by Kong Chun-lum in his memorial, was that H.E. Yuan ordered the entry of the Suk-wai division of troops into Peking without authority for so doing.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

NORTHERN SECTION.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 11th January.

The gentry and merchants of Hupoh have addressed a letter to Chang Chih-tung protesting against the railway being placed under the management of officials.

Chang Chih-tung was displeased therat.

MINISTER TO GERMANY.

DEPARTURE FROM PEKING.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 11th January.

L.E. Yum Cheung, Chinese Minister designate to Berlin, left Peking yesterday en route to Germany.

THE LATE SOVEREIGN.

FUNERAL EXPENSES.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 11th January.

The funeral expenses of the late Emperor and Empress Dowager and the cost of preparing the sites for the mausolea are enormous.

The Board of Revenue is somewhat puzzled how to meet them.

On the matter being referred to the Prince Regent, His Imperial Highness directed that the same should be defrayed out of the Privy Purse of the late Empress Dowager.

PRESENTATION OF MEMORIALS.

SUGGESTED FACILITIES TO COMMONERS.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 11th January.

The Prince Regent proposed to extend to commoners the privilege of memorializing the Throne.

Upon a certain Grand Councillor remonstrating with him, he was induced to change his mind.

YUAN SHIH-KAI.

IN HIS PROVINCIAL HOME.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 11th January.

Yuan Shih-kai has forwarded a memorial to the Central Government advising that he is temporarily residing in the Wai-Fai prefecture of Honan province.

Censor Chiu, in his memorial denouncing Yuan Shih-kai, stated that there were only three Viceroy and Governors who were not subservient to Yuan; all the rest were either his partisans or adherents.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE LATE EMPEROR'S FUNERAL.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 12th January.

The Chinese Minister in Tokio has telegraphed to the Waiwupu to the effect that the Emperor has decided to depute a Prince to represent Japan on the occasion of the funeral of the late Emperor-Kwang Su when it takes place.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG FAVOURS DELAY.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 12th January.

Chang Chih-tung is in favour of deferring the putting into operation of the regulations relating to the question of compulsory education.

TANG SHAO-YI.

TO RETURN TO CHINA.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 12th January.

The Grand Councillors have telegraphed to Tang Shao-yi, the special ambassador to the United States, urging him to take his departure from New York on his return to China, not later than the 19th inst.

His Excellency was commanded to return via Europe.

CENSOR KONG'S MEMORIAL.

MORE OFFICIALS IMPLICATED.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 12th January.

In Censor Kong Chun-lum's memorial denouncing Yuan Shih-kai, many officials outside Peking were also implicated.

The Prince Regent does not intend to take further action in the matter.

YUAN SHIH-KAI'S DOWNFALL.

INTRIGUING IN PEKING.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 12th January.

On the 11th ult., Yuan Shih-kai recommended the reinstatement of a certain high official, and was reprimanded by the Prince Regent for the suggestion.

Whereupon Yuan Shih-kai endeavoured to induce the Empress Dowager to assume the reins of government in order to save himself from falling out of grace.

The Prince Regent became very much vexed therat.

Three days later (on the 13th ult.) Yuan Shih-kai dispatched a private telegram to Tang Shao-yi, the special ambassador to the United States, using the names of the Grand Councillors in the private message.

The Prince Regent was much annoyed at Yuan's high-handedness.

It is reported that that was one of the reasons which led to the ex-Grand Councillor's downfall.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG'S INTERVENTION.

PRINCE REGENT UNRESENTING.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 13th January.

When the Imperial Edict commanding the retirement of Yuan Shih-kai was announced, Chang Chih-tung did his utmost to have it revoked.

The Prince Regent replied that Yuan should consider himself fortunate in being so leniently treated.

THE AUGUST STABLE.

PROPOSED CLEANSING.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 13th January.

The Prince Regent has ordered the cleansing of the August Stable.

The Prince Regent has ordered the cleansing of the August Stable.

YUAN SHIH-KAI'S DEPARTURE.

A GOODBYE OFF.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po.")

Peking, 13th January.

Yuan Shih-kai has forwarded a memorial to the Central Government advising that he is temporarily residing in the Wai-Fai prefecture of Honan province.

Bankrupt Captain.

HONGKONG DIVORCE CASE.
RECALLED.PRIVATE AFFAIRS OF "POOK SANG'S"
SKIPPER DISCUSSED.

The public examination of Captain T. A. Mitchell, master of the steamer *Pook Sang*, who is seeking to be adjudged bankrupt, was opened in the Supreme Court, last Monday forenoon, and some very interesting facts as to his recent divorce proceedings against his wife in Scotland, his insurance policy, and his manner of living were brought to light.

The examination was conducted by Mr. G. H. Wakeman, the Official Receiver, and Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist), who appeared for one of the creditors. Questions were asked of the debtor in a quick succession. The answers came very quietly and calmly, and he went through the ordeal well.

The Official Receiver opened the proceedings by asking:—Are you the master of the steamship *Pook Sang*?

The reply was in the affirmative.

Of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company?—Yes.

How long have you been master?—Of this particular ship?

Three years.

How long have you been in the company?—I have been captain in the company for ten years.

What is your salary, captain?—Thirty-seven pounds ten.

Is that the whole of your pay?—Yes; with the exception of \$10 a month extra the company allow for sampan hire.

That's nothing. In your statement of affairs you put your liability down at \$8,329?—I believe so, I can't remember the figure.

How did you incur that liability?—In a divorce action in the Court of Scotland.

What's this bill from Calver for \$3,000?—Those are the defendant's costs.

And the \$1,597?—That is the costs of my own lawyers.

And \$5,000 due to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.?—Out of that \$2,000 was to assist me in a case in the Supreme Court.

And the other \$1,500?—Was a bond due to Mr. Keswick, also to assist me in the case.

This was all used up in the divorce proceedings?—Yes.

Mr. Velich \$500. What was that for?—Money advanced for the divorce proceedings.

Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon \$1,425. Was that costs in a case?—Yes.

Have you any other assets besides your pay?—No I have an insurance policy for \$2,000 which I assigned to Deacon, Looker and Deacon.

When was that taken out?—Two years ago. Are you still keeping up that policy?—Yes.

And it was assigned to the creditors?—Yes.

That was by way of mortgage?—Yes.

To secure what amount?—What was due to them and other creditors.

The Chief Justice asked what was going to be done with the policy.

The Official Receiver returned that it was a new one and very all.

The Chief Justice was aware of that. The difficulty was that in the event of a discharge the policy would revert to Mr. Looker. As it was not a new one it could not cover the debt, but it was quite good in the event of Captain Mitchell's death.

The matter was not settled then, and Mr. Grist, who said he appeared on behalf of Messrs. Ewins and Harston (creditors) addressed the Court. He said that an order should be made forbidding Captain Mitchell from paying out any more to keep up the insurance policy. What money had already been paid out and what more he intended to pay should go to the general body of creditors. He (Captain Mitchell) had no right to rob the body of creditors to pay Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, and Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company. The debtor had spent a lot of money in a lot of cases in which he had no defence, and when Ewins and Harston should be paid, they were receiving a small dividend. He ran up a debt with that firm for \$700 for unnecessary and frivolous work. Now he offered \$100 a month to all the creditors. How was that to go to the \$18,000 liability? Captain Mitchell had not dealt with the creditors in the way he should do.

The Chief Justice—it is somewhat irregular. I don't see how Deacon, Looker and Deacon, with the security, were put down on the list as unsecured creditors.

The Official Receiver replied that it was proved so.

The Chief Justice—Directly that is proved they must surrender the policy.

This was followed by a dispute as to whether Captain Mitchell was entitled to do as he liked with his salary, or paying off the creditors.

The Official Receiver thought that such was the case. The Chief Justice was not sure, Mr. Grist said that he was only entitled to keep a substantial sum for his upkeep, but the rest must go to the creditors.

Mr. Stevenson, representing Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, contended that his firm had not to do with the mortgage as a security. It was a new one and had large value. The only security it had was in the event of Captain Mitchell's death, and the only fact that Captain Mitchell's life at sea was a precarious one led them to hold the policy as security. In the event then of his death all the creditors would be amply paid.

Mr. Grist—And in the meantime?

Mr. Stevenson—We cannot regard it as security.

The Chief Justice—At the same time you cannot hold it.

Mr. Stevenson—For the benefit of the creditors.

The Chief Justice—And after his death?

Mr. Stevenson—It would be handed over to his representatives. Continuing, he said that his friend (Mr. Grist) was not right when he remarked about "unnecessary and frivolous cases, without any defence." Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon came to Court and the action was disregarded.

Mr. Grist—The debtor should have filed his petition before opening proceedings.

Mr. Stevenson resumed his seat, and Mr. Grist challenged Captain Mitchell, who was about to leave the stand. "I have some questions to put to you," he said. Captain Mitchell turned in his direction.

Mr. Grist—How long have you been captain of this ship?—Three years, and ten years in the company's employ.

And was your salary £37 all the time?—It varied.

When you first took command, what were your duties?—To sail the ship.

And that gradually rose to £37?—The salary varied.

The Chief Justice interrupted by asking the date of the divorce proceedings in Scotland.

Mr. Stevenson—It started in 1904 and concluded at the end of 1906.

The Chief Justice—When was the offence alleged to have been committed?

Mr. Stevenson—What? The adultery?

Mr. Grist—Continuing—You can give your salary for the year 1907?—Yes.

The company engaged you with bond and wages?—That is so.

So that all what you had to supply yourself with was clothing?—Yes, and expenses ashore. How much do you put down those expenses to a month?—\$200.

\$200?—Do you mean to say it cost you \$200 for your expenses?

The Chief Justice—He had a wife then.

Mr. Grist—We are talking of to-day. Do you mean that your personal expenses, with board and lodging for, run up to \$100?—Over \$200.

How?—I spend a quiet life; I stay on board my ship mostly all the time. I am a strict teetotaler. On my run from Hongkong back to Hongkong I touch at nine ports and I go ashore and I have to keep my end up as a servant of the company.

And your clothing, what does that cost you?—Taking things altogether I spend over \$200 a month.

Surely you are making a mistake? Over \$200?

The Chief Justice—Six dollars and a half a day. Dinner would amount to all that.

Mr. Grist observed that that was supplied to him.

The Chief Justice—Not when he is ashore. Captain Mitchell may also mention that I have a mother and sister at home and occasionally I send them presents.

Mr. Grist—Are they depending on you?—Not altogether. But I like to send them something.

Mr. Grist—With the money you ought to be paying to your creditors. A man has no right to live extravagantly when he has debts to pay. The creditors have no matter who they may be they are to be paid. What is the sum (turning to the Court) is \$100 a month and at that rate it would take fifteen years to clear it off. He should be made to pay \$200 a month. Turning once more in the direction of the witness-box, Mr. Grist inquired whether the premium on the policy was paid monthly or quarterly.

Captain Mitchell—Quarterly.

Since you filed four petitions have you paid anything?—Yes, two or three times.

How much do you pay at a time?—160 rupees.

Mr. Grist again remarked that he had no right to keep up the policy when there was money outstanding. It was most irregular. A policy in three years had a surrender value.

The Chief Justice—If the policy was for all the creditors there would be no very great objection.

Mr. Grist—If the assignee would transfer it to the Official Receiver there would be no objection at all. But at the present time they hold it.

The Chief Justice—There is no question that the policy is sufficient to pay off the debts.

Mr. Stevenson—Yes.

Mr. Grist—If that is so, why put it in the hands of a creditor?

The Chief Justice inquired whether the policy has passed out of the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Grist—Yes, it has.

The Chief Justice said that it was not advisable to close the public examination. The matter rested with the creditors to make some scheme among themselves.

The Official Receiver—I think he will apply for adjudication.

Mr. Grist thought the best thing was to adjudge him bankrupt, and to direct that his salary be no longer paid to him, but to the Official Receiver, and the debtor could apply for allowance.

The Chief Justice—What do they do next?

Mr. Grist—Seize all his property.

The Chief Justice—I make the order adjudging him bankrupt.

Mr. Stevenson said that some time ago he applied to have a trustee appointed, and he asked that Mr. F. B. Deacon be appointed.

Mr. Grist objected. He said that Mr. Deacon was an unsecured creditor.

Mr. Stevenson—Then leave it with the Official Receiver?

Mr. Grist—Yes.

Mr. Stevenson pursued that the majority of the creditors wanted a trustee appointed. He represented the majority, and his friend only one, and the majority should be heard.

Mr. Grist—They are all in the same basket. (Laughter).

It was finally decided that the matter be left with the Official Receiver; the public examination was closed, and Captain Mitchell declared bankrupt.

YUAN SHIH-KAI.

The news contained in the Imperial Edict of Saturday will be only a trifle less startling to the outside world than were the deaths of Their Majesties a few weeks ago. Yuan Shih-kai has been ordered to vacate his post as President of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and to return to his native place to recuperate his health.

The bald manner in which the Imperial command was given leaves no room in doubt that Yuan Shih-kai is retiring under a heavy cloud. Since the death of Their Majesties, Yuan Shih-kai has been busily occupied with the funeral obsequies, and it has been difficult to decide what his real influence was in current affairs. There was no doubt that H.E. Chang Chih-tung was being consulted on all important matters of state, but the relations between T. T. E. Chang and Yuan were reputed to be quite friendly. It was hoped by many that the services of Yuan Shih-kai to his country since 1900 were as great as to blot out the memory of his share in the *coup d'etat* of 1898. But memories of injuries received are very tenacious.

We are not so much concerned as to the events which have resulted in Yuan Shih-kai's downfall as we are in the possibility of finding any one who can take his place. China is greatly in need, at the present moment, of strong men, and there can be no doubt that, whatever else he may have been, Yuan Shih-kai was a man of towering strength.

His face was set toward the morning, and he was ready to take his share in bearing the burden and opprobrium of bringing in a new era. None of his contemporaries have had a more stormy career, but Yuan Shih-kai feared no foe; he overcame almost insuperable difficulties in attaining his high position and maintained himself against all comers. His position as President of the Board of Foreign Affairs is filled by the appointment of H.E. Liang Kung-shan, whom no able or more careful man can be found in the younger generation of statesmen. But H.E. Yuan was more than the President of the War-wu-pu; he was the real leader of the new movement and it is in this place that it will be difficult to find his successor. It is no time for timid or vacillating men; leaders of nerve and purpose are demanded.

Doubtless some one will be found to fill the place, just as Yuan Shih-kai himself succeeded Li Hung-chang, who in his turn succeeded Tzeng Kow-shan. This is no victory for the reactionary party, it indeed there is such a party existent at the present time. It is entirely a question of personnel, and Yuan Shih-kai unfortunately has found himself a *persona non grata* with the Prince Regent, who, it must be remembered, is the younger brother of the late Emperor—Changchi Tzong.

On and from the 4th day of January, 1909, the stamp duty payable in respect of any government warrant or receipt, being of the nature of an agreement, shall be ten cents in place of one dollar as in Article 5 in the first schedule to Ordinance No. 35 of 1904.

Opium Traffic.

"BLACK SMOKE" IN SAN FRANCISCO.

MACAO SHIPMENTS STOPPED.

It has been decided by Collector of the Port Siratton that opium in warehouse may be delivered, despite the order of Dr. Wiley of the purposed laboratory. This means that there is a year's supply of poppy dreams for the San Francisco Orientals still within their reach. There is no more opium afloat.

Heretofore shipments of opium have been made every three months. The last consignment from Macao was carried by the *Montgolfier*. The *Yung Mao* took none.

Shanghai the International Opium Commission is meeting to agree on three things: first, to represent practically all of the civilized nations of the world, first, the convening Powers prohibit the exportation of opium; second, that they penalize any Power violating this agreement; third, that they penalize any transportation company which carries opium.

While the Opium Commission is supposed to be still in session, the spirit of its deliberations has been grasped by Dr. Wiley, and through the United States Government an embargo has been placed on the "black smoke."

It is possible that Dr. Wiley may extend his embargo to cover the opium in bonded warehouses; and this feature is disturbing the Chinese quarter in San Francisco. If he does this, there is no salvation.

On the other hand, if he allows the Collector to act with the \$5,000,000 pounds of opium now in bonded warehouses, he will be admitted to distribution, and there it will end.

FINED FOR OPIUM SMOKING

Seven Chinese visitors arrested in a raid at 3, Spofford-Alley by Sergeant Layne and posse Tuesday night, appeared yesterday before Police Judge Shortall. Charges of visiting an opium place, reports a San Francisco contemporary of 3rd ult. The case against Ah Tye charged with being a keeper of an opium place, was dismissed on motion of Prosecutor Duke and his testimony convicted three of the visitors, who were each fined \$5. The cases against the remaining four were dismissed.

Lee Yau, charged with conducting an opium place at 114, Waverly place, made his second appearance before Shortall yesterday. The day before he was fined \$5. Yesterday he was again convicted and fined for his second offence \$100 with the alternative of 100 days in the County Jail. Seven visitors arrested in the same raid conducted by Sergeant Layne and posse were each fined \$5.

OPERATION OF NEW AUSTRALIAN ACT.

At the Central Police Court, before Mr. J. L. King, D.S.M., Chow Young Shoo (33), carpenter, appeared to answer a charge of having in his possession at Sydney, on December 9, a quantity of opium, suitable for smoking, he not being the holder of a certificate to deal in opium issued under the Police Amendment Act of 1908.

This was the first case under the new Act, and action appears to have been taken by the authorities even before copies of the Act were placed in the hands of magistrates or police.

The solicitor for the defence stated that his client was treated in the last stages of rapid consumption and smoked opium to give relief.

The prosecuting sergeant said a couple of pounds weight of opium was found.

Defendant was fined 20s, or in default 14 days imprisonment.

WESTERN MEDICINE IN CHINA.

The late Emperor of China is said to have been partial to European methods of medical treatment, and the report that he died of a European physician just before his death and died wholly in Chinese medical aid, is regarded as suspicious by those who think that he met death by violence. Western medicine is making much progress in some parts of China. Interesting light on the amount of that progress in Hongkong is thrown by a recent report of the Tung Wah Hospital, at which patients have the choice of whether they will be treated by European or by Chinese methods. The *British Medical Journal* states that some of the preferences shown are interesting; thus, the majority of the patients suffering from malaria fever seem last year to have chosen European treatment, whereas those suffering from dysentery expressed the opposite preference. So, too, did the patients suffering from beri-beri, diseases of the respiratory system, of the digestive system, and from local injuries. In the other classes of diseases the balance was usually a "little in favour" of European practice. The net result was that of 3,354 patients, 1,771 chose European, and 1,583 Chinese treatment. This, as compared with the previous year, is a slight growth of the percentage preferring Western medicine. Arranged mortality, the rate, as might have been expected, is greatly in favour of the latter; thus, of 1,771 patients treated by European methods only 330 died, whereas no fewer than 322 died out of the 1,043 patients treated by Chinese methods.

The diseases in which European methods seem to have entirely won the day at the Tung Wah are those of the eye, for of the total of 79 ophthalmic patients, only 2 chose Chinese methods. This is a result upon which Dr. G. Montague Harrison, who is in charge of the ophthalmic department, and his three Chinese assistants, are entitled to congratulate. Trachoma seems to be exceedingly prevalent in the colony, for no less than 31 per cent. of all the new cases presenting themselves at the hospital in the last year were of that kind. The departments were free from this disease, and it is interesting to note that a determined effort is now being made to deal with this source of blindness among the native population. On the representations of Dr. G. M. Harrison of the extent to which trachoma is prevalent and of its terrible results, the Government has approved of the issue of regulations for the guidance of school managers, and is taking all other measures which elsewhere have been found of value in dealing with this form of ophthalmia.

KEEPER OF DISORDERLY HOUSE IN DIFFICULTIES.

APPLICATION TO BE DECLARED BANKRUPT.

The second item in the bankruptcy calendar to be heard before the Chief Justice last Monday was a petition from Miss Stella Brumfield, applying to be declared bankrupt.

Mr. O. D. Thomson applied for the Receiver's Order which was granted. He said that the liabilities amounted to £2,100, and the assets \$5,000, which consisted of furniture, which could be realized. The petitioner resided at 49, Hollywood Road.

The Chief Justice—Who is she?

Mr. Thomson—The keeper of a disorderly house.

What?—The keeper of a house of ill-fame. It is because she cannot pay the remaining \$200. Yes. The reason why she filed the petition was because she was pressed by the creditors.

The Receiver's Order was granted.

The Receiver's Order was granted.

The Receiver's Order was granted.

The Receiver's Order was granted.

The Receiver's Order was granted.

The Receiver's Order was granted.

The Receiver's Order was granted.

The Receiver's Order was granted.

The Receiver's Order was granted.

The Receiver's Order was granted.

The Receiver's Order was granted.

The Receiver's Order was granted.

The Receiver's Order was granted.

The Receiver's Order was granted.

The Receiver's Order was granted.

The Receiver's Order was granted.

The Receiver's Order was granted.

The Receiver's Order was granted.

The Receiver's Order was granted.

The Receiver's Order was granted.

The Receiver's Order was granted.

The Receiver's Order was granted.

The Receiver's Order was granted.

The Receiver's Order was granted.

The Receiver's Order was granted.

The Receiver's Order was granted.

The Receiver's Order was granted.

THE WATER POLICE "SMOKER."

FUNCTION AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.

For hospitality and good fellowship recommended to the police. Last Saturday night, the members of the Water Police "Smoker" gave their annual "smoker," which, we venture to remark, eclipsed all their previous records. The large matted, which had been erected on the compound, was very prettily decorated, and the food that was held was the largest yet seen, no standing room being available.

Every nook and corner of the shed was dressed with pot plants and evergreens, while the walls bore humorous inscriptions, relating to "Bobby." A large sized painting at the northern end of the room caused much comment. It represented a motor-car after a collision, with the unfortunate chauffeur placed underneath. Standing by was a policeman (No. 109) which, strange to say, happens to be the number of Sergeant Cayill, shaking his finger at the chauffeur, and at the side appeared these words: "Come out of that. Don't hide, I want your name and address!"

As Chairman the police could not have picked out a better officer than the deputy superintendent (Mr. G. N. Orme) who carried out his duty to the entire satisfaction of everybody. His humorous remarks caused more of laughter. Take this for instance: "Before the function begins Mr. Orme announced that if anyone was found drinking, worried, or dissatisfied, refusing to smoke or even to join in the choruses, they would, on being found guilty, be put on ginger beer only. On a second conviction water only would be supplied!"

The programme arranged was a lengthy and very varied one. All the vocalists acquitted themselves admirably, and the applause was deafening. Special mention must be made of Mr. Whalley's "The Penny Whistle," which was really funny, while Mr. Osborn's quidnunc performance. It was long after midnight when the function, for which the members of the Water Police may feel justly proud, ended.

The programme is appended—

PART I.

1—Quintette. "Instrumental." R. N. Torpedo Depot.

2—Song. "I'm here if I wanted." Mr. Allen.

3—Song. "My Girl." Mr. Campbell.

4—Song. "Still I Love." Mr. Short.

5—Song. "Drinking." Mr. Osborn.

6—Song. "The Penny Whistle." Mr. Whalley.

7—Song. "Selected." Mr. Hatfield.

8—Song. "Selected." Mr. Hatfield.

9—Song. "Selected." Mr. Hatfield.

10—Song. "Oh! Look at Father's Corporation." Mr. Day.

11—Song. "Selected." Mr. Hatfield.

12—Song. "Selected." Mr. Hatfield.

13—Song. "Selected." Mr. Hatfield.

14—Quintette. "Things that a man can do." Mr. Tomkins.

15—Quintette. "Instrumental." R. N. Torpedo Depot.

16—Song. "Selected." Mr. O'Brien.

17—Song. "Selected." Mr. Hatfield.

18—Song. "Selected." Mr. Hatfield.

19—Song. "Selected." Mr. Hatfield.

20—Song. "Oh! Look at Father's Corporation." Mr. Day.

21—Song. "Selected." Mr. Hatfield.

22—Song. "Selected." Mr. Hatfield.

23—Song. "Selected." Mr. Hatfield.

24—Quintette. "Things that a man can do." Mr. Tomkins.

25—Quintette. "Instrumental." R. N. Torpedo Depot.

26—Song. "Selected." Mr. O'Brien.

27—Song. "Selected." Mr. Hatfield.

28—Song. "Selected." Mr. Hatfield.

29—Song. "Selected." Mr. Hatfield.

30—Song. "Oh! Look

\$100 PENALTY FOR EACH OFFENDER.

Mr. Deskin said that in the first year of Federation they had not been confronted with stowaways. Gradually the Customs service was improved; crevice after crevice had been closed up, but the methods for evading the officers had become ingenious. He hoped the Minister would not hesitate to take whatever administrative measures would cope with the evil. "The House would, no doubt, support the appointment of any special officers. On the whole the officers had done remarkably well."

Mr. Quick suggested that the fine should be adjusted to the enormity of the offence. The officers who were responsible for the discovery of Chinese on the *Eastern* should be rewarded in some substantial manner.

Mr. Kelly (N.S.W.) suggested that the power to search vessels anywhere on the Australian coast might be abused. For instance, any person who might have a grudge against a company could lay an information that Chinese were secreted in the hold of the vessel. As a safeguard, it would be as well to insert a clause in the bill to deal with persons who knowingly lodged incorrect information.

Mr. Batchelor, in reply, expressed gratification at the manner in which members had treated the measure.

The bill was read a second time.

Mr. Glynn, in Committee, urged that a lower minimum penalty should be provided.

Mr. Watson (N.S.W.) was against any reduction. It must have been known that there were Chinese on board the *Eastern*. If there were no Chinese in the steamer, such as this bill provided, the officers would have taken care that those men would be found. If the penalty was reduced, the object of the bill would be defeated.

Mr. Hughes said the *Eastern* case must not be regarded as unique, or very unusual. It was only unusual that the Chinese were found. The law been in operation when the 20 were discovered; the captain might have been aided the fine, but the company would have been called upon for it.

Mr. Sampson (Vic.) moved an amendment that the "master, owners, agents, or charterers of vessels shall be liable."

This was carried on the yeas.

Mr. Sampson (Vic.) moved that after the word "be" the words, "jointly and severally" be inserted.

This was also carried.

A proposal by Mr. Glynn (S.A.), that the penalty should be not less than £50, nor more than £100, for each stowaway, was rejected.

The sub-clause, as amended, reads:—

"If any vessel having on board any stowaway, who is a prohibited immigrant, comes into any port in Australia, the master, owners, agents, charterers of the vessel shall be jointly and severally liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of £100 for each such stowaway."

On the motion of Mr. Roberts (S.A.), sub-clause (2) of clause 3 was amended to read:—

"If any stowaway brought into any port on board a vessel shall be deemed to be a prohibited immigrant for the purposes of this section, unless it is proved that he has passed a declaration, in that officer has given him permission to land without restriction."

Mr. Kelly (N.S.W.) moved to have the words—

"Whoever, by wilfully and falsely giving information to an officer, alleging the presence of stowaways, so as to cause a vessel to be detained, or guilty of an offence against the Act, and incurring a penalty of £100 added to the sub-clause dealing with the captain of a vessel moving his ship while under detention."

Mr. Batchelor said that if that was to be inserted it would close up all the avenues of information, which were mostly subterranean. The information was passed on from one person to another before reaching the Customs department, and the persons referred to could not guarantee that the information was correct. The Minister tells us that persons giving reliable information will be afraid come forward. This information will be afraid to give, and they will be afraid to pay for unreliable information?

Mr. Batchelor: There never was unreliable information given.

Mr. Kelly: The Minister said previously he would disregard information. After asking the Minister for the sources from which the information came and being refused, he withdrew the amendment.

The bill then passed through its remaining stages.

GARRISON TROOPS AS SEARCHERS.

Melbourne, Dec. 10.—It is pointed out, as an expression of suggestion that Chinese should be registered, that it would be invidious not to lay the system to other races as well. There is a possibility also that international comparisons might arise. As to the statement of the president of the A.N.A. at Fremantle that a census showed that since 1901 the Chinese had increased by 600 or 700, whereas the Customs figures gave the increase at only 238, Batchelor is having an inquiry made regarding the correctness of the figures. He does not think that there can be such a wide discrepancy in the official return.

He is also anxious for increasing the presence of Garrison troops to encourage members of the Customs to assist in the search work. Batchelor is favourable to men from the division at Thursday Island—where a comparatively small Customs staff is employed—being authorised to search vessels arriving there. If the proposal were agreed to, he said, the men given to the Customs officers, or £5 for alien stowaway discovered.

POSITION IN WEST AUSTRALIA.

Perth (W.A.), Dec. 10.—Referring to the Chinese influx at Tuesday night's meeting of the Fremantle A.N.A., the president urged that the Federal Government should, in its proposal, provide for the compulsory registration of Chinese.

The census of 1901 showed 1,406 Chinese in Western Australia. A rough census taken during the last year showed an increase of 600 or 700. The Customs office returns of arrivals and departures showed that from 1901 to the end of October, 1908, only 1,452 Chinese arrived, and left the State. The increase should, therefore, be only 238.

The House of Assembly to-night, Mr. O'Connor (Labor) referred to the fact that 4 Australians and 22 Chinese had recently landed at Fremantle, and to the alien element in the sawmilling and allanistries.

The minister said he did not propose to interfere with the Federal Government, but urging application of the language test to immigrants.

NUMBERS OF THE AVERAGE AMOUNT OF BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION AND OF SPECIE IN RESERVE IN HONGKONG, DURING THE MONTH ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1908, AS CERTIFIED BY THE MANAGERS OF RESPECTIVE BANKS:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	\$5,735,318	\$2,500,000
Bank of China and Shanghai Banking Corporation.	16,776,652	13,000,000
Commercial Bank of China, Limited.	73,000	nil.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

month. These vacancies will be filled before the classes are resumed in February, but the college is to reach the standard of education aimed at by its promoters, the staff must be fully further increased by the addition of at least two English Masters.

From 1st July, 1907, to 30th June, 1908, the number of pupils enrolled was 972, the highest number on the register, at any given time, was 777, the maximum attendance being 117, compared with 571 and 133 respectively in the previous year. Classes were conducted in 225 days and the average daily attendance was 490. 106 boys were present on every day whereas in the previous year 193 pupils made complete attendance, the decrease being undoubtedly due to the prevalence of plague. The amount of Government grant earned was 17,765. For the past six months the highest number on the roll has been six hundred with an average of 400 daily attendance of 390.

On the occasion of our last prize-giving His Excellency the Governor referring to the statement in the report of the Inspector of Schools to the effect that the floor space was crowded, stated, said that "he thought those who had no interest of the school at heart would attribute the deficiency." The Council at once took measures to provide additional accommodation. We were prepared for extending the present buildings to the east and south which by adding a class-rooms would enable us to seat about three hundred more pupils. The Government, but as the estimate for the year at had already been granted the matter has been deferred. It is hoped however that the extension may be completed during the current year.

As to former years a college team entered hygiene competition and took the same position as the previous year, viz 4th on the list.

The result of the examination in this subject did last month has not yet been declared. Lessons in elementary science were continued last year's report were continued throughout the year, and the experiments connected therewith were a source of continued interest to the pupils. Classes for physical drill were held weekly till the month of June when they were discontinued on account of the heat.

Throughout the season football was played with great enthusiasm. An eleven was entered in the School's Shield Competition and secured fourth place. The team shows promise and for the altered arrangements a better record may be expected at the end of the present season.

In summer the swimming and bathing club inaugurated in the previous year provided libid and useful recreation for a large number of pupils. The success of these two clubs wholly due to the great interest taken in them by Messrs. Hamilton and Barlow.

In the previous years the library has been a source of pleasure and information principally to the members of the two upper divisions. The provision of a number of books of a simpler character would be greatly appreciated by the lower pupils. Arrangements have been made for the formation of a class for drawing and work at the beginning of the new year. This class will be conducted by Mr. J. Troakes. The scholarships and prizes presented in-day are awarded on the results of an examination recently conducted in the winter term. Time will not permit me to enter into the details of these results but the percentage in the various subjects is—Reading 97%, Dictation 82%, Arithmetic 97%, Eng. Composition 75%, English 92%, Eng. Colloquial 91%, Translation 90%, C. 91%, Geography 85%, Translation C. 75%, Grammar 91%, Euclid 80%, and History 88%.

For thanks are due and are heartily tendered to the following for generously contributing to the School Scholarship and Prize Fund—The Blake K. Ho Kom Tong, The Po Loang Kue, The Hong Hei Kung, and Messrs. Ellis Kan, Ho, Tung, and Leung Yung Jo, Wan Ho K. O Cheuk Hin, Leung Yung Jo, Wan Ho K. O Ho Fook, Lau Chu Fat, Tang, Yau Kai, Au Lai Chun, Chui U T, Yip Shou, Lau Pun, Chin, Kwok Shui Lau, Ng Hon and many others too numerous to mention.

PRIZE LIST.

1st—The School Scholarship (50) Sui Kuk.
2nd—Kom Tong, Senior (35) Wong Wai K.
3rd—Kom Tong, Junior (35) Wai Kwong.
COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS.

1st—1st Tang Wai Kwong, 2nd Tam Chuen.
2nd—1st Lam Cho Chau, 2nd Chin Ng Ki.
3rd—1st Tso Yu, Woon, and Kwok Woon.
4th—1st Tang Shum Ho, and Ko Yut Chan Man-kwong.
5th—1st Mok Kam Wong, and Leung Wai.
6th—1st Liu Wan, Fataat-Tsang Hing and Wong Chi Lok.
7th—1st Tang Sum Hoi, and Wong Hong.
8th—1st Lam Hing Pui, and Tsui Lim.
9th—1st Tam Ho Wing, and Wai Wai.
10th—B—Chau Shui Ki (Book).
C—Lo Wing Fat (Book).

CHINESE DEPARTMENT.

1st—1st Leung San, and Wai Kwong.
2nd—1st Leung Man Lai, and Chau Ching.
3rd—1st Chan Yu, and Au Kin Chin.
4th—1st Leung Sui Kwong, and Lo Mui.
5th—1st Tang Wai Kim, and Lo Wing Wai.
6th—1st Kwan Chi On, and Tsui Ying Wai.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

1st—Boy—Siu Kuk, silver watch.
2nd—Boy—Siu Kuk, gold pen.
3rd—Boy—Siu Kuk, silver pen.
4th—Boy—Siu Kuk, silver pen.
5th—Boy—Siu Kuk, silver pen.
6th—Boy—Siu Kuk, silver pen.
7th—Boy—Siu Kuk, silver pen.
8th—Boy—Siu Kuk, silver pen.
9th—Boy—Siu Kuk, silver pen.
10th—Boy—Siu Kuk, silver pen.

RECITATION.

1st—Tam Pui Chuen, silver chain.
2nd—Pang Chung Chung, silver chain.
3rd—Kwok Shing Chung, silver chain.
4th—Kwok Shing Chung, silver chain.
5th—Leung San, silver pen.
6th—Yeung Po Chiu, book ("Heroes").
7th—Chan Chuen Chung, book ("Heroes").
8th—Tsui Sik Lim, book ("Tales of Wonders").
9th—Sui Kuk, book ("Tales of Wonders").
10th—Sui Kuk, book ("Tales of Wonders").

BOOKS.

1st—Ip Kiu Yuen, picture book.
2nd—Ip Kiu Yuen, picture book.
3rd—Ip Kiu Yuen, picture book.
4th—Ip Kiu Yuen, picture book.
5th—Ip Kiu Yuen, picture book.
6th—Ip Kiu Yuen, picture book.
7th—Ip Kiu Yuen, picture book.
8th—Ip Kiu Yuen, picture book.
9th—Ip Kiu Yuen, picture book.
10th—Ip Kiu Yuen, picture book.

Mr. Wolfe said he may be congratulated on the increase in the number of the pupils.—It was said that it was due to the large number of scholarships which were offered by the school. This, however, could not easily account for the increase in numbers. It was on the other hand, more due to the organization of the school. The speaker was quite satisfied that parents would not send their sons to the school unless the organisation was thoroughly efficient. Next year, he hoped that the Inspector, whoever his may be, would return to the school as thoroughly efficient. He would say the warning—that boys should be sufficient added to cope with the work. As to the discipline, last year H.E.Z. the Governor sent him a public school forms. The most or less discipline? He was satisfied that the discipline if the boys was very satisfactory. The Inspector, however, dwelt on the fact that there appeared to be a tendency for loose manners in dealing about with loose trousers round the ankle. Obviously the boys used to tie their trousers with band near the knees, which imparted to them a poor appearance. In Queen's College, the boys seem to come with cracker-beckers. It might seem a bit on the latter habit, the boys would show that they belonged to one organisation. The English was improving; so was the Chinese, referring to the latter subject, the speaker said there was a tendency on the part of younger neglect Chinese, and deprecated the Chinese could learn no vernacular school before proceeding to higher schools. It seems a pity that some of them could not properly speak their own language. Coming to the question of holidays, Mr. Wolfe said that there were far too many given to the boys of the Ellis Kadoorie School. In comparing the number of days allowed for holidays in other schools, the speaker declared with some emphasis that the Ellis Kadoorie School headed the list with 120 days! At such a season, he thanked the management on almost austere terms presented to the former scholars, each being vociferously regarded as he came up to receive the coveted note. It should be mentioned that one boy obtained a prize for not having been absent once during the last six years. Mr. Wolfe personally congratulating the recipient.

Three hearty cheers for Mr. Wolfe brought proceedings to a close.

**"STRANDING OF THE
"TELEMACHUS."**

OSAKA MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Japan Chronicle, of the 29th ult., says—An argument was given at this case on the 26th inst. On the 8th instant a Marine Court of Inquiry was held at Osaka to examine Captain Frederick Devenish, a licensed Inland Sea Pilot, in connection with the stranding of the British steamer Telemachus in Akashi Channel July last, when Captain Devenish piloted vessel. The Court consisted of Captain Iino, a Government Marine Surveyor, presiding, and Captains Kadoya and Tsude, Government Surveyors, sitting as associate examiners. Mr. Tanaka, Pilot, conducted the inquiry.

The Telemachus, whilst on her way from Kobe, under the pilotage of the respondent, on July 4th, came into collision with fishing-boats proceeding side by side in Akashi Channel, and stranded for short time at the base of the Esaki Light, Awaji. One of the pilot in rescuing the steamer off shore was considered to fall under Clause Article 19 of the Pilot Law.

In answer to questions by the Court, Captain Devenish made the following deposition:—"The owners of the steamer Telemachus are Messrs. Ocean Steamship Company. The ship is registered at Liverpool, England. She has a net tonnage of 7,441 tons gross. I joined the steamer Mitsuru Maru as the pilot on July 2nd, two previous to the accident. We left Mitsuru Maru at 8 a.m. on July 2nd last for Moji, reaching that port at about 8 p.m. the same day. We left Moji, at 4 a.m. on the 3rd, passed Otokoshima light at about 7 a.m. on the same abreast of Okadonaki at about 8 a.m. Then we bore north at a distance of about a mile, then bore south 73 points north (magnétique) for Akashio. There I suddenly do not recall what happened. I think I can tell you at what distance the steamer came across the Shikano buoy, as I was resting on the bridge at 10.30 a.m. By this time we were proceeding about six miles west of the light at a speed of twelve knots.

The Court : You said you had gone up on the bridge after your rest at 10.30 a.m. when the light was seen about six miles west. Is it right that you did not see a watch, so that I cannot get the hour of the time ?

Captain Devenish : Yes, because the Shikano buoy had been passed and I did not see the steamboat until I got up on the bridge after my rest. Bearing a course E.N.E. magnetic. By course, I expected to pass the Esaki light at a distance of half a mile. There were 300 fishing-boats ahead. There were also 300 fishing-boats on the portside (left) at the moment of the collision, but none on the starboard-side. When the collision became imminent the fishing boats were about 2 chains ahead of me, about 2 point to port. There were 300 fishing-boats at the moment of the collision. The fishing boat standing towards Esaki light. The fishing boat was sighted at about 10.30 a.m., when I ordered "to stop." I thought in order to save a possible collision and the helm was put hard astern. The fishing boats then began to row. I kept the helm at "hard astern," but the steamer came into collision and one of the fishing-boats was struck. The steamer then closed in toward shore and I turned her head to port, when she went north (depressed), and went aground. She remained there three or four times before she was towed away by a tug-boat. This was when I ordered "to port helm." First one and then three or four in succession.

A Court pointed out that nothing was done in the reports made by the respondent and the fishing-boats about the whistle signals.

Respondent replied. It was mentioned in report made to the Kobe-Marine Office. A few details. If it was not mentioned in the minutes.

The Court : The men on the fishing boats told us to hear the report made by the Captain to the owners of the steamer. Was stated that it was blown. It was between 10.55 and 11 a.m. that the steamer stranded.

A Court pointed out that the time was noted in the log-book at 10.55 a.m., and respondent said that might be correct.

The Court : How long was it between the collision with the fishing-boats and the stranding of the steamer? I think thirty seconds.

Captain Devenish : The time of the collision is stated at 10.50 in the log-book. How is that?—The log-man may be right.

The Court : There is a difference of five minutes. This has an important bearing on the case. You should consider well and say if it is right—or your memory of the log-book is wrong?

Captain Devenish : I do not think it could have been such

To further questions by the Court, respondent replied:—"When we left Moll the steamer was drawing 23½ feet both at the bow and the stern. I think we were about a mile off the shore at the moment of the collision. We were going at a speed of twelve knots when we stranded. A short time afterwards the fishing-boats if we remained at full speed. The steamer stranded at a point 8 degrees south by west of the Raaki light, at a distance of a quarter of a mile. I should say that the construction of the *Telemachus* is peculiar. Her helm does not answer, when the course is changed, unless the engines are set at full speed. I think the steamer stranded at a point more than one chain distant from the Raaki light. The mainmast of the steamer stranded in a sand-bank not marked on the charts. It is 23½ chains distant from the Raaki light, and the water is about 2½ fathoms deep for a distance of about 1200 feet from the Raaki light, as it is mentioned on the charts. I thought the boats could be safely passed. At the moment of stranding, there was an easterly breeze about two knots in force, the weather was fine, and the current was about two knots running. It was not a head current. The depth of water under the steamer when she stranded was 3 chains on the side towards the shore and six fathoms on the other side, and the bottom was sandy. The steamer came off herself at 9.30 p.m. the following day, after about 2,000 tons of cargo had been discharged by stevedores from Kobe. The steamer was in no way damaged. When she was subsequently docked at Liverpool, no injury was found. I learned from the owners of the steamer that there were more questions of a similar nature, the respondent asked the respondent had anything to say? In reply the respondent said he had now served as pilot for this company's steamers for fifteen years he taken into consideration.

In addressing the Court, Mr. Tanaka, Rijkman, said that had the *Telemachus* been a little more careful, the collision could have been avoided, whatever way the fishing boats might have acted. Briefly the *Telemachus* stranded, as she attempted to pass the fishing-boats. He thought the *Telemachus* must have blown a whistle, though the fishing boats did not carry it. The fishing-boats were occupied in catching fish, so that when the sound of their speed must have been slow. Had the *Telemachus* reduced speed a little earlier, the collision could have been avoided. Though damage was done to *Telemachus* in consequence of the accident, yet it was not proper for a pilot in navigating a steamer of over 7,000 tons to approach the shore. The respondent was reprimanded, as his action was liable under clause 1 of Article of the Pilot Law. This concluded the proceedings.

The decision of the Court was delivered on Monday, the 26th instant. Captain Deneville, pilot of the *Telemachus*, was reprimanded so far the collision was concerned; while as regards the stranding of the steamer he was exonerated from blame.

The Court finds that the respondent, in omitting to signal when getting out of the way of the fishing-boats, was guilty of negligence according to the provisions of Article 28 of the Law for the Prevention of Collisions at Sea. As regards the stranding of the steamer, the respondent, in attempting to clear the fishing-boats while his vessel was very near the shore, acted at full speed, which was a mistake. But damage having been caused to the steamer, action does not fail under Article 19 of the Law.

CHINESE BANKS.

An interesting article referring to a recent publication appears in a northern contemporary on the subject of banks in China and particularly in Shanghai, which may be described as the centre of native banking institutions. According to our contemporary, the establishment in Shanghai the Imperial Bank of China, several years ago, heralded at the time as the harbinger of a modern banking system throughout China; this Bank had never set on foot the business of popularity—probably for the reason that the commercial enterprises which had the same as Director-General. This Bank has, however, established a good reputation for itself, not only in Shanghai, but in Hongkong and Tientsin. Its greatest drawback has been its inability to do exchange business, on account of the lack of corresponding banks in Europe and America. The Imperial Bank of China having failed to become a nation's Bank of Revenue, in August, 1905, established the Huai Bank, the name of which has been since changed to Tai Tsing Bank, or Chinese Government Bank. The organization and working of this Bank have been carefully described in a pamphlet prepared by Mr. Jules Gory of the Consular Service. This Bank has had an office in Shanghai since its first establishment and has been a very profitable business. According to a balance sheet, translated by Mr. Gory, the working expenses of the Bank were very small, amounting to only Taels 212,000 whereas the amount of business done was more than Taels 30,000,000. This Bank has provided the nucleus of the financial system of the province. It has adopted a tactful policy toward powerful guilds of Shanghai bankers, and has been of service in financing provincial enterprises. It is soon to have an imposing building in the Settlement. Other native banks in Shanghai are rapidly developing, their business on modern lines. The Ningpo Commercial Bank, which has a fine building recently completed on the corner of the Kiang and Ningpo roads at the Shanghai Road, and other banks, are well started on the same lines, and are all well adapted to modern banking methods. New forms of cheques are issued, and in books are used, and in all small matters of detail these banks are organizing on modern lines. As happened in Japan during the organization of its banking system, many mistakes will be made and difficulties will arise, but a new heaven is at work and the progress of the whole banking system of China. One of the greatest advantages of the new system will be the reduction of the number of the bank manager, and subjecting them to strict supervision. Under the old system, the power of the bank manager was practically unlimited, and it was due to his avarice and to his having no responsible sellers that bank failures were so frequent. The new system provides for inspectors, who are able to place restraints upon the activity of managers and directors.

It is a boy of some fourteen years, and was employed as an apprentice to a tailor in a certain district. A few days ago he was given a silk which with him a long time. He was employed at the work for about a fortnight, and finally becoming tired of the job, he accidentally, being short of cash, he obtained on the 8th inst. proceeded to a pawnshop and disposed of the half-finished garment. The increase the crime he gave a wrong name to the address to the pawnbroker. A long time ago from the shop pawnbroker suspicion and was found missing. A report to the police was made. In the Police Court, the man was ordered to be whipped (10 strokes) for the crime.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

His Excellency the Governor Sir Frederick Lugard presented the prizes to the scholars at the Diocesan School and Orphanage last Wednesday. The attendance was a very large one, among those present being: the Bishop of Victoria and Mrs. Lander, Rev. F. T. Johnson, E. J. Barnett, A. B. Thornhill, G. A. Bunbury, C. E. Thompson, A. D. Stewart, Dr. Atkinson, Hon. Mr. R. A. Hewitt, Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Hinchey, Rev. J. L. and Mrs. France, Rev. T. W. and Mrs. Pearce, Dr. J. H. Hawk, Mr. and Mrs. Braidwood, Messrs. Ho Kam Tong, Sio Tak Fan, Li Ping, &c.

His Excellency, who was accompanied by Mr. A. J. Drackbury (private secretary), was received by the headmaster (Mr. Geo. Piercy) who later read his report, as under:—

We are thankful to say the boys and staff enjoyed excellent health during the year and were thus able to do good steady work. With an enrolment of 349 the average attendance was 237, and on which school was taught has risen from 225 in 1907 to 243 in 1908, which is the highest yet reached. Our accommodation for 80 boarders has been constantly full, and applicants have had to be refused or kept waiting for vacancies. We attach great importance to this part of our work as the boarders come more under our influence and derive more benefit from our teaching than day scholars.

Most new boys came after Chinese New Year, our scholastic year has coincided with the Chinese year, but it will in future, on the Inspector's recommendation, begin in April and end at the summer vacation. This will give the senior classes to months (instead of 5 hitherto) to prepare for the Oxford Local Examinations in July and will relieve the Inspector of an examination at a busy time. To inaugurate this change the boys had their promotion in September and the Chinese began the year with them. Consequently the examination held by the Inspector from 8th to 16th December was on three months' work; he will hold a final examination in June next.

In the Hygiene Shield Competition our team got 60.43 per cent of the marks and after holding the shield for two years lost it by .43 per cent, which with a maximum of 700 would be 3 marks.

At the Oxford Local Examinations 2 boys passed in the Senior and attained the degree of A. A. in the Junior; 13 in the Preliminary. This is the first occasion on which we have had so many as 18 passes (last year 15) and one little boy, H. Wilson, attained to Honours in the Preliminary, and was the only Hongkong boy so distinguished. The Rev. C. E. Thompson examined the school in Scripture.

In March the staff was increased by the engagement of Mr. Sin Ping-kwan as clerk and junior Anglo-Chinese teacher. In April the assistant master, Miss Amour, resigned after 3 years' faithful work to go to Scotland. Miss E. Cooper has most efficiently taken her place. In August Mr. J. D. Brown by medical advice returned to Australia, and in September Mr. P. L. Brown sailed for England on the completion of his 4 years' agreement. Their places have been most satisfactorily filled by Messrs. S. Hore and W. H. Viviani, trained teachers, selected for us by His Lordship the Bishop on his recent visit to England. In October the Anglo-Chinese teacher, Mr. Lu Chong-kang, had the sad misfortune to have his house in Kwangtung raided by brigands who carried off his two children. One, I fear, has died and the other is still held for ransom. Mr. Lu at once applied for leave of absence providing his brother as an able substitute and has since resigned. Mr. Lu Chong has been appointed in his stead. Mr. Yau has taken the place of Mr. Wang as Chinese teacher.

During the winter Mr. L. McPherson gave the boys and girls an interesting lecture on Canada, illustrated by lantern slides lent by the C. P. R. Company, and Mr. Brown lectured on hygiene and explained a series of slides lent by the Sanitary Board.

At the close of the bathing season, through the kindness of Mr. A. J. Macgowan, a launch was placed at our disposal and the boys had their aquatic sports at Repulse Bay.

The Hon. Mr. Hewitt kindly lent us a large launch on Boxing Day to convey the girls and boys of the two schools to "Sutton" for their annual picnic, when they thoroughly enjoyed the programme of sports and the subsequent prizes. Another afternoon the boys spent very pleasantly on board the large four-masted barque *Daylight* where they were most hospitably entertained by Captain McBryde. The Hon. Mr. Hewitt kindly sent a framed picture of the flags composing Nelson's signal at Trafalgar. The school cricket, football, tennis and five clubs are in a very flourishing condition. The chief interest has been the cricket and the school is a very probably represented by the "Pioneers" team it has ever had. Besides winning all its matches against the other schools of the Colony it has been successful in matches against the masters, the sailing-school apprentices, Craigrower, Watsons and the "A" teams of the Civil Service and Kowloon Clubs. Mrs. Tuxford has delighted the small boys by presenting a large wooden horse that is on the trot every moment of playtime.

In conclusion, I must thank the whole staff for the hearty manner in which they have co-operated for the instruction or amusement of the boys, and also the following gentlemen for presenting prizes:—Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., Hon. Dr. Atkinson, Rev. E. J. Johnson, Messrs. L. Arnold, F. B. L. Bowley, Fung Wai-chuen, Ho Fook, Ho Tung, T. Hunter, H. Hastings, Li Fuk-tan, Li Ping, Sio Tak-fan, P. Southey, and Wong Po-chuen.

The Bishop then called upon the Governor to address the gathering and present the prizes.

THE GOVERNOR'S REMARKS.

His Excellency congratulated the school on the marked increase in its attendance and progress over what it was last year. He said, "The average attendance was 237 in 1907, and on the following year it had risen to 243, while this year averaged 242. As regards the efficiency of the school, his Excellency pointed out that in the Oxford Local Examinations eleven boys passed in 1907; twelve in 1908, in 1909 fifteen; and in 1908 the large amount of eighteen—a result which the staff, the boys and the Colony should be proud of. Last year, in the headmaster's report, he suggested that the building should be extended, more especially for the boarders, and that the school should be a committee that some extension was necessary, but during the past year there were many calls for money and money was tight. In the coming year, however, he hoped there would be better fortune and that it would be possible for the committee to put the work in hand. It was very striking that every school in the Colony was increasing in numbers. A day or two ago he held the foundation stone at St. Stephen's College. The Government District School, at Sai-ying-poon, had also increased and required further extension. The Ellis Kadoorie School had recently been extended, but had become cramped again. Queen's College was overcrowded and something had to be done for the sanitation of the school. Speaking of higher education for boys, his Excellency remarked that the master was receiving serious consideration of the Government. The report of the Inspector of Schools, which had not been read—the contents of which he knew—showed that the discipline and organization was highly satisfactory, the vernacular class which was organized during the past year was successful and thoroughly efficient, and everyone would agree with him when he said the Chinese boys would be able to read and write their own language. The latest point he had to refer to was the increase in the number of scholars whose fees were paid by subscription. In 1907 there were fifty-seven and in 1908 that number was increased by eight, which went to show that boys who could not afford to pay were eager to get the education afforded them, and that subscription list he would be glad to add his name. This brought forth loud applause. Turning to sport, his Excellency spoke of the proposed school football team. When it was organized a cup would be ready, and he wished the team success. The holidays were just beginning and the boys would have lots of leisure time for sport and he trusted that they would keep good for that pastime. He called upon the boys to keep up the reputation of the school, which was part of the Colony. They were justly proud of their school and proud of this Colony and he hoped they would do good work to promote the prosperity of the school and its good name. He wished them all a happy holiday.

On the whole the answer reflects great credit on those who are responsible for the religious instruction in the school. I might add that I should like to see the Catechism better understood, and not to be learned "parrot fashion."

THE PRIZE LIST.

His Excellency presented the prizes, and as each boy came up to the heavily-laden table for his gift he was greeted with loud applause. The prize list is as follows:—

OXFORD UNIVERSITY LOCAL EXAMINATIONS. Senior:—Chiu Yau-tsz, G. E. Laca, Juniors:—H. Anderson, G. J. Litton, J. Souza, T. G. A. Strangman.

Preliminary:—H. Wilson in Honours:—J. Anderson, J. G. Anderson, Chiu Yau-tsz, A. E. Johnston, G. H. Kullis, H. Lowcock, W. V. Vembrey, G. K. May, H. Palmer, H. A. Parker, V. O. Remedios.

CLASS PRIZES. VII Standard:—(1) G. E. Laca, Silver Watch; (2) G. J. Litton, Writing Case.

VI Standard:—(1) Wong Tsoi-Tenis Racquet; (2) Jas. Hall, "Romance of Empire." V Standard:—(1) P. Abesser, "Boys' Own Annual"; (2) Lam Ng-fuk, "Scott's Poems."

IV Standard:—(1) Geo. Hall, "In the Teeth of Adventure"; (2) A. Gifford, "Duty." III Standard:—(1) Cheung U-pui, "Self-Help"; (2) Cheung Hoong-to, "How it is made."

II Standard:—(1) G. Matcock, "Middy in Command"; (2) J. Knight, "Rubber Hunters." I Standard:—(1) Liu Yuk-ching, "Nuttall's Dictionary"; (2) Lo Nui-ai, "Wind and Wave."

IA Standard:—(1) C. J. Stapleton, "Every Boy's Volume"; (2) W. Peter, "Children's Annual." IB Standard:—(1) U. Kinnip, "Airships and Submarines"; (2) Chiu Kwok-cheung, "On the World's Roof."

II Standard:—(1) D. Gifford, "Sons of the Sea"; (2) W. Mak, "On the Roof." IB Standard:—(1) Yau Cheuk-ling, "Rough Riders of the Pampas"; (2) Chau Wai-fuk, "Heroes of Indian Empire."

SCRIPTURE PRIZES. Awarded by Rev. C. E. Thompson. VII Standard:—Chiu Yau-tsz, "Great English Writers."

VI Standard:—Wong Tsoi, "Longfellow." V Standard:—R. M. Hagar, "Sunday at Home."

IV Standard:—John Mackenzie, "School-days." III Standard:—W. H. Stapleton, "Swiss Family Robinson."

II Standard:—Li Ping-ling, "Told out of School." IB Standard:—Duncan Jen, "Sunday." B Standard:—Chan Kwong-huen, "Pilgrims' Progress."

IA Standard:—V. Boissec, "How they went to School." IB Standard:—Mah Kam-tai, "Greek Pictures." VII Standard:—Euclid, W. Hall, Cricket Bat.

Short-hand: Leung-kwan, "Creatures of the Sea." Book-keeping: A. E. Hall, "Constant Pen." Dict: J. W. White, "Writing Case." Shakespeare: Joseph Souza, "English Dictionary." Oxford Examination: H. Wilson, "Shakespeare."

VI Standard:—Mathematics:—Li Tsz-ching, "Tenthredin." Eng. Literature: J. A. Smith, "Football." V Standard:—Hygiene: F. Bunje, "Bravest Deed I ever saw." Euclid: P. Abesser, "In search of Eldorado." Algebra: Tse Man-hou, "Old Lieutenant."

IV Standard:—Algebra: N. D. Rumjahn, "Old Lieutenant." B Standard:—Algebra: P. Wong, "Robinson Crusoe."

III Standard:—Brush-drawing: F. Wong Mohim, "Rohan Pictures." Music: G. Biochett, "Football." Chinese: Chau Tung-fong, "Specter Hunters."

II Standard:—Brush-drawing: T. Anderson, "Holiday Annual." Chinese: Ho Chiu-fong, "Twice Lost." IB Standard:—Drawing: Lai Shu-kow, "White Trail." Chinese: Chiu Wing-kong, "Robinson Crusoe." Good Conduct: F. C. Whitfield, "Robinson Crusoe."

HO KONG TONG SCHOLARSHIP. \$50 G. E. Laca. The proceedings then terminated.

PLAGUE PREVENTIVE MEASURE. CRUSADE AT SHANGHAI.

In the current issue of the *Municipal Gazette* Dr. Stanley, in his report on the Public Health for the month of December, refers at length to the discovery of plague-stricken rats in the Settlement and to the measures adopted for the eradication of the rodents, in order to prevent the spread of plague—a disease which has wrought great havoc in other Far Eastern ports, but particularly at Hongkong, where the authorities are even now still grappling with the problem. Dr. Stanley comments on the difficulties which beset the effective carrying out of plague preventive measures and it would be well in this connection if the Settlement benefited by the lessons learnt, at enormous cost, by the Government of Hongkong. Dr. Stanley strikes the right keynote when he says: "It is hoped, however, that with the exercise of forbearance, plague preventive measures among the Chinese... may ultimately prove successful." For it is essential that the sympathies and co-operation of the Chinese should be secured from the very outset, otherwise the results which followed the introduction of sanitary measures in Hongkong may be reproduced in Shanghai. Of course, Hongkong at that time was in dire straits as a result of the plague visitations; prompt and severe measures were necessary and had to be put into operation irrespective of all other considerations. Fortunately, we in Shanghai have not yet reached that stage. In its endeavour to combat the "disease" which carried off so many of the Chinese of the community annually the Hongkong Government had to organize and maintain a costly sanitary staff, including a corps of coolie rat catchers—but the Government failed to secure the assistance of the Chinese. The absence of this co-operation militated against the complete success of the sanitary operations. When a case of plague occurred in a Chinese house the matter was kept secret; if death ensued the body was dumped in the streets or the occupants of the house departed leaving the dead body behind them, but taking with them their belongings, which may reasonably be expected to contain plague germs, and so aiding the spread of the scourge to other portions of the city. In the face of such difficulties the crusade against plague was waged without that degree of success which might have been anticipated and it was eventually realized that it was essential to secure the co-operation of the Chinese.

Any other means adopted to attain this end, such as lectures, were regarded as being of little value. The day and night touring and delivered lectures at street corners, pointing out the advantages of the sanitary measures imposed, and the necessity for such measures. These lectures had their effect, though, of course, the prejudices of the Chinese were not uprooted in a day and even now have not disappeared in the Crown Colony. We understand, however, that greater success is being achieved in the prosecuting of the crusade.

Of course, there is no very great danger of an outbreak of plague at the present time in the Settlement, but in long as plague-infected rats abound the possibilities are great. The measures already put into operation locally for the eradication of rats, the examination of dead rats and the incineration of rats caught in traps, etc., are very well in their way, but the Council might go much further. The distribution of pamphlets (in Chinese) among the Chinese in the Settlement exhorting their aid in exterminating rats, or the adoption of the lecture system of diffusing knowledge among them, would be a step in the right direction and would prepare the Chinese for the reception of further advice should it, at any later stage, be considered expedient.—*Shanghai Times*.

NEW KOWLOON LAND SALE. RE PROPERTY SALE, 7TH JANUARY, 1900.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." DEAR SIR,—I beg to draw your attention to a small error in your article about the above sale.

If you write the properties were sold for \$3,500 then the properties do not belong to Sir Paul Chater but to me; as Sir Paul Chater's second last bid was \$5,000. I offered \$500 on top of it; Sir Paul Chater bid another \$100, making a total of 19,600, which figure I solemnly withdrew from the field. I believe the last price was fully double the value the properties were worth to-day.—Faithfully yours, FR. BLUNCK, "Oldieson" Austin Road, Kowloon.

HAWAII'S NEED OF CHINESE LABOUR. TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir,—The great question of the future relations between the people of the United States and the people of China, is one that must be carefully thought out by the most able men of America. It is a matter that cannot be avoided or much longer postponed.

We also trust that the question of permitting a limited number of Chinese to come here, for Hawaii's needs alone, may be carefully considered. There was a provision, in the Act annexing Hawaii, for a possible future change in this matter. Section IX reads: "There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed, by the laws of the United States." There can be no real objection, on the part of America, to allowing a limited number of Chinese to labour in Hawaii, who come to the Islands in the same manner as the Japanese in the Islands. This would be of great benefit to both American and Chinese interests in Hawaii. The following facts will give some idea of the character and present condition of the Chinese now in the Hawaiian Islands.

CHINESE GOOD CHARACTER. There is nothing in the nature and character of the Chinese, when allowed a kind fair treatment, and an American education and development, to prevent their becoming good and valuable American citizens. In proof thereof we submit the results of the fifty years' residence of the Chinese in Hawaii, a people of exactly the same class, and from the same localities, as the Chinese who have come to California. The undersigned, after twenty years' work among the Chinese, in America and in China, with a knowledge of their language, their literature, their ideas, and country homes from which they come and having spent seven years in charge of the Chinese work throughout the Hawaiian Islands, can testify to their assimilating characteristics. It is true that the Chinese in Honolulu and Hawaii, present a definite and unmistakable demonstration of the fact that many of the labouring classes of Chinese come to our shores, with favourable treatment, can and will become a real part of the great American people, with true American ideas, ideals, and ambitions, with a home and family life like our own, a credit to themselves and to the Nation. In Hawaii to-day, can be found scores of Chinese Americans in whose homes the children all speak English and where the home life is bright and beautiful and arranged on American plans. The Chinese are, on every side, faithful, steady, among the brightest and most industrious of the workers in the schools and colleges. Many are doing splendid work in offices and banks. More than four hundred Chinese men enjoy the rights and privileges of American citizenship; some belonging to the young men's political clubs, to the Knights of Pythias and other organizations.

MORE CHINESE FOR HAWAII. What these Islands need is more Chinese labourers to fully man the plantations and bring greater prosperity to Hawaii. It is just to allow Korean, Japanese, Porto Rican or Italian labourers to come into Hawaii and not the Chinese? Some modification of the law as it applies to these Islands is needed. Hawaii should be foremost in helping to bring about justice and fair treatment, not only for China's sake, but also for her own future life and prosperity. Is Hawaii to be a great trade centre of the Pacific, a future Hongkong or Shanghai of America?

The following is an open letter from the President of the United Chinese Society of Honolulu to a friend in America:

"In 1903, when the Queen was dethroned, the Chinese took no active part in the revolution, leaving much confidence in the wisdom of the leaders of the organic change. Although annexation was the prime motive with those leaders, some for patriotic reasons and others for the pecuniary benefits they might obtain by the annexation of this country to the United States, we do not think they saw far enough ahead to realize that the annexation of Hawaii would mortally injure so large a part of the community as we form."

The cause of our being injured, of course, was the concentration of the exclusion laws of the United States to this Territory. "To confine ourselves to the necessity for labourers for Hawaii, who can endure the tropical heat, the demand is so urgent to us that the repetition of the requirements in that line is superfluous. Still, to those at a distance, who are not acquainted with the situation, it may be necessary to suggest that the admission of Chinese to an isolated tropical land like Hawaii, although it is an integral part of the United States, would work no injury to the inhabitants of the continental part."

"You are aware that we have travelled back and forth from China to the Hawaiian Islands for more than a century without restriction other than such restriction under the Hawaiian laws as was as much for our benefit as for the Hawaiians."

CHINESE ACHIEVEMENT. "During this long residence of our people on the islands, it is admitted that more was done by us toward developing the resources of the country than by any other class. Not only have we reclaimed land from the sea, but we have also achieved in the prosecuting of the crusade against plague."

being achieved in the prosecuting of the crusade against plague at the present time in the Settlement, but in long as plague-infected rats abound the possibilities are great. The measures already put into operation locally for the eradication of rats, the examination of dead rats and the incineration of rats caught in traps, etc., are very well in their way, but the Council might go much further. The distribution of pamphlets (in Chinese) among the Chinese in the Settlement exhorting their aid in exterminating rats, or the adoption of the lecture system of diffusing knowledge among them, would be a step in the right direction and would prepare the Chinese for the reception of further advice should it, at any later stage, be considered expedient.—*Shanghai Times*.

NEW KOWLOON LAND SALE. RE PROPERTY SALE, 7TH JANUARY, 1900.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." DEAR SIR,—I beg to draw your attention to a small error in your article about the above sale.

If you write the properties were sold for \$3,500 then the properties do not belong to Sir Paul Chater but to me; as Sir Paul Chater's second last bid was \$5,000. I offered \$500 on top of it; Sir Paul Chater bid another \$100, making a total of 19,600, which figure I solemnly withdrew from the field. I believe the last price was fully double the value the properties were worth to-day.—Faithfully yours, FR. BLUNCK, "Oldieson" Austin Road, Kowloon.

HAWAII'S NEED OF CHINESE LABOUR. TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir,—The great question of the future relations between the people of the United States and the people of China, is one that must be carefully thought out by the most able men of America. It is a matter that cannot be avoided or much longer postponed.

We also trust that the question of permitting a limited number of Chinese to come here, for Hawaii's needs alone, may be carefully considered. There was a provision, in the Act annexing Hawaii, for a possible future change in this matter. Section IX reads: "There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed, by the laws of the United States." There can be no real objection, on the part of America, to allowing a limited number of Chinese to labour in Hawaii, who come to the Islands in the same manner as the Japanese in the Islands. This would be of great benefit to both American and Chinese interests in Hawaii. The following facts will give some idea of the character and present condition of the Chinese now in the Hawaiian Islands.

CHINESE GOOD CHARACTER. There is nothing in the nature and character of the Chinese, when allowed a kind fair treatment, and an American education and development, to prevent their becoming good and valuable American citizens. In proof thereof we submit the results of the fifty years' residence of the Chinese in Hawaii, a people of exactly the same class, and from the same localities, as the Chinese who have come to California. The undersigned, after twenty years' work among the Chinese, in America and in China, with a knowledge of their language, their literature, their ideas, and country homes from which they come and having spent seven years in charge of the Chinese work throughout the Hawaiian Islands, can testify to their assimilating characteristics. It is true that the Chinese in Honolulu and Hawaii, present a definite and unmistakable demonstration of the fact that many of the labouring classes of Chinese come to our shores, with favourable treatment, can and will become a real part of the great American people, with true American ideas, ideals, and ambitions, with a home and family life like our own, a credit to themselves and to the Nation. In Hawaii to-day, can be found scores of Chinese Americans in whose homes the children all speak English and where the home life is bright and beautiful and arranged on American plans. The Chinese are, on every side, faithful, steady, among the brightest and most industrious of the workers in the schools and colleges. Many are doing splendid work in offices and banks. More than four hundred Chinese men enjoy the rights and privileges of American citizenship; some belonging to the young men's political clubs, to the Knights of Pythias and other organizations.

MORE CHINESE FOR HAWAII. What these Islands need is more Chinese labourers to fully man the plantations and bring greater prosperity to Hawaii. It is just to allow Korean, Japanese, Porto Rican or Italian labourers to come into Hawaii and not the Chinese? Some modification of the law as it applies to these Islands is needed. Hawaii should be foremost in helping to bring about justice and fair treatment, not only for China's sake, but also for her own future life and prosperity. Is Hawaii to be a great trade centre of the Pacific, a future Hongkong or Shanghai of America?

The following is an open letter from the President of the United Chinese Society of Honolulu to a friend in America:

"In 1903, when the Queen was dethroned, the Chinese took no active part in the revolution, leaving much confidence in the wisdom of the leaders of the organic change. Although annexation was the prime motive with those leaders, some for patriotic reasons and others for the pecuniary benefits they might obtain by the annexation of this country to the United States, we do not think they saw far enough ahead to realize that the annexation of Hawaii would mortally injure so large a part of the community as we form."

The cause of our being injured, of course, was the concentration of the exclusion laws of the United States to this Territory. "To confine ourselves to the necessity for labourers for Hawaii, who can endure the tropical heat, the demand is so urgent to us that the repetition of the requirements in that line is superfluous. Still, to those at a distance, who are not acquainted with the situation, it may be necessary to suggest that the admission of Chinese to an isolated tropical land like Hawaii, although it is an integral part of the United States, would work no injury to the inhabitants of the continental part."

"You are aware that we have travelled back and forth from China to the Hawaiian Islands for more than a century without restriction other than such restriction under the Hawaiian laws as was as much for our benefit as for the Hawaiians."

CHINESE ACHIEVEMENT. "During this long residence of our people on the islands, it is admitted that more was done by us toward developing the resources of the country than by any other class. Not only have we reclaimed land from the sea, but we have also achieved in the prosecuting of the crusade against plague."

Of course, there is no very great danger of an outbreak of plague at the present time in the Settlement, but in long as plague-infected rats abound the possibilities are great. The measures already put into operation locally for the eradication of rats, the examination of dead rats and the incineration of rats caught in traps, etc., are very well in their way, but the Council might go much further. The distribution of pamphlets (in Chinese) among the Chinese in the Settlement exhorting their aid in exterminating rats, or the adoption of the lecture system of diffusing knowledge among them, would be a step in the right direction and would prepare the Chinese for the reception of further advice should it, at any later stage, be considered expedient.—*Shanghai Times*.

NEW KOWLOON LAND SALE. RE PROPERTY SALE, 7TH JANUARY, 1900.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." DEAR SIR,—I beg to draw your attention to a small error in your article about the above sale.

If you write the properties were sold for \$3,500 then the properties do not belong to Sir Paul Chater but to me; as Sir Paul Chater's second last bid was \$5,000. I offered \$500 on top of it; Sir Paul Chater bid another \$100, making a total of 19,600, which figure I solemnly withdrew from the field. I believe the last price was fully double the value the properties were worth to-day.—Faithfully yours, FR. BLUNCK, "Oldieson" Austin Road, Kowloon.

HAWAII'S NEED OF CHINESE LABOUR. TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir,—The great question of the future relations between the people of the United States and the people of China, is one that must be carefully thought out by the most able men of America. It is a matter that cannot be avoided or much longer postponed.

We also trust that the question of permitting a limited number of Chinese to come here, for Hawaii's needs alone, may be carefully considered. There was a provision, in the Act annexing Hawaii, for a possible future change in this matter. Section IX reads: "There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed, by the laws of the United States." There can be no real objection, on the part of America, to allowing a limited number of Chinese to labour in Hawaii, who come to the Islands in the same manner as the Japanese in the Islands. This would be of great benefit to both American and Chinese interests in Hawaii. The following facts will give some idea of the character and present condition of the Chinese now in the Hawaiian Islands.

CHINESE GOOD CHARACTER. There is nothing in the nature and character of the Chinese, when allowed a kind fair treatment, and an American education and development, to prevent their becoming good and valuable American citizens. In proof thereof we submit the results of the fifty years' residence of the Chinese in Hawaii, a people of exactly the same class, and from the same localities, as the Chinese who have come to California. The undersigned, after twenty years' work among the Chinese, in America and in China, with a knowledge of their language, their literature, their ideas, and country homes from which they come and having spent seven years in charge of the Chinese work throughout the Hawaiian Islands, can testify to their assimilating characteristics. It is true that the Chinese in Honolulu and Hawaii, present a definite and unmistakable demonstration of the fact that many of the labouring classes of Chinese come to our shores, with favourable treatment, can and will become a real part of the great American people, with true American ideas, ideals, and ambitions, with a home and family life like our own, a credit to themselves and to the Nation. In Hawaii to-day, can be found scores of Chinese Americans in whose homes the children all speak English and where the home life is bright and beautiful and arranged on American plans. The Chinese are, on every side, faithful, steady, among the brightest and most industrious of the workers in the schools and colleges. Many are doing splendid work in offices and banks. More than four hundred Chinese men enjoy the rights and privileges of American citizenship; some belonging to the young men's political clubs, to the Knights of Pythias and other organizations.

MORE CHINESE FOR HAWAII. What these Islands need is more Chinese labourers to fully man the plantations and bring greater prosperity to Hawaii. It is just to allow Korean, Japanese, Porto Rican or Italian labourers to come into Hawaii and not the Chinese? Some modification of the law as it applies to these Islands is needed. Hawaii should be foremost in helping to bring about justice and fair treatment, not only for China's sake, but also for her own future life and prosperity. Is Hawaii to be a great trade centre of the Pacific, a future Hongkong or Shanghai of America?

The following is an open letter from the President of the United Chinese Society of Honolulu to a friend in America:

"In 1903, when the Queen was dethroned, the Chinese took no active part in the revolution, leaving much confidence in the wisdom of the leaders of the organic change. Although annexation was the prime motive with those leaders, some for patriotic reasons and others for the pecuniary benefits they might obtain by the annexation of this country to the United States, we do not think they saw far enough ahead to realize that the annexation of Hawaii would mortally injure so large a part of the community as we form."

The cause of our being injured, of course, was the concentration of the exclusion laws of the United States to this Territory. "To confine ourselves to the necessity for labourers for Hawaii, who can endure the tropical heat, the demand is so urgent to us that the repetition of the requirements in that line is superfluous. Still, to those at a distance, who are not acquainted with the situation, it may be necessary to suggest that the admission of Chinese to an isolated tropical land like Hawaii, although it is an integral part of the United States, would work no injury to the inhabitants of the continental part."

"You are aware that we have travelled back and forth from China to the Hawaiian Islands for more than a century without restriction other than such restriction under the Hawaiian laws as was as much for our benefit as for the Hawaiians."

CHINESE ACHIEVEMENT. "During this long residence of our people on the islands, it is admitted that more was done by us toward developing the resources of the country than by any other class. Not only have we reclaimed land from the sea, but we have also achieved in the prosecuting of the crusade against plague."

Of course, there is no very great danger of an outbreak of plague at the present time in the Settlement, but in long as plague-infected rats abound the possibilities are great. The measures already put into operation locally for the eradication of rats, the examination of dead rats and the incineration of rats caught in traps, etc., are very well in their way, but the Council might go much further. The distribution of pamphlets (in Chinese) among the Chinese in the Settlement exhorting their aid in exterminating rats, or the adoption of the lecture system of diffusing knowledge among them, would be a step in the right direction and would prepare the Chinese for the reception of further advice should it, at any later stage, be considered expedient.—*Shanghai Times*.

NEW KOWLOON LAND SALE. RE PROPERTY SALE, 7TH JANUARY, 1900.

being achieved in the prosecuting of the crusade against plague at the present time in the Settlement, but in long as plague-infected rats abound the possibilities are great. The measures already put into operation locally for the eradication of rats, the examination of dead rats and the incineration of rats caught in traps, etc., are very well in their way, but the Council might go much further. The distribution of pamphlets (in Chinese) among the Chinese in the Settlement exhorting their aid in exterminating rats, or the adoption of the lecture system of diffusing knowledge among them, would be a step in the right direction and would prepare the Chinese for the reception of further advice should it, at any later stage, be considered expedient.—*Shanghai Times*.

NEW KOWLOON LAND SALE. RE PROPERTY SALE, 7TH JANUARY, 1900.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." DEAR SIR,—I beg to draw your attention to a small error in your article about the above sale.

If you write the properties were sold for \$3,500 then the properties do not belong to Sir Paul Chater but to me; as Sir Paul Chater's second last bid was \$5,000. I offered \$500 on top of it; Sir Paul Chater bid another \$100, making a total of 19,600, which figure I solemnly withdrew from the field. I believe the last price was fully double the value the properties were worth to-day.—Faithfully yours, FR. BLUNCK, "Oldieson" Austin Road, Kowloon.

HAWAII'S NEED OF CHINESE LABOUR. TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir,—The great question of the future relations between the people of the United States and the people of China, is one that must be carefully thought out by the most able men of America. It is a matter that cannot be avoided or much longer postponed.

We also trust that the question of permitting a limited number of Chinese to come here, for Hawaii's needs alone, may be carefully considered. There was a provision, in the Act annexing Hawaii, for a possible future change in this matter. Section IX reads: "There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed, by the laws of the United States." There can be no real objection, on the part of America, to allowing a limited number of Chinese to labour in Hawaii, who come to the Islands in the same manner as the Japanese in the Islands. This would be of great benefit to both American and Chinese interests in Hawaii. The following facts will give some idea of the character and present condition of the Chinese now in the Hawaiian Islands.

CHINESE GOOD CHARACTER. There is nothing in the nature and character of the Chinese, when allowed a kind fair treatment, and an American education and development, to prevent their becoming good and valuable American citizens. In proof thereof we submit the results of the fifty years' residence of the Chinese in Hawaii, a people of exactly the same class, and from the same localities, as the Chinese who have come to California. The undersigned, after twenty years' work among the Chinese, in America and in China, with a knowledge of their language, their literature, their ideas, and country homes from which they come and having spent seven years in charge of the Chinese work throughout the Hawaiian Islands, can testify to their assimilating characteristics. It is true that the Chinese in Honolulu and Hawaii, present a definite and unmistakable demonstration of the fact that many of the labouring classes of Chinese come to our shores, with favourable treatment, can and will become a real part of the great American people, with true American ideas, ideals, and ambitions, with a home and family life like our own, a credit to themselves and to the Nation. In Hawaii to-day, can be found scores of Chinese Americans in whose homes the children all speak English and where the home life is bright and beautiful and arranged on American plans. The Chinese are, on every side, faithful, steady, among the brightest and most industrious of the workers in the schools and colleges. Many are doing splendid work in offices and banks. More than four hundred Chinese men enjoy the rights and privileges of American citizenship; some belonging to the young men's political clubs, to the Knights of Pythias and other organizations.

MORE CHINESE FOR HAWAII. What these Islands need is more Chinese labourers to fully man the plantations and bring greater

The Earthquake in Italy.

VICEROY'S CHANG'S SYMPATHY.

CHINESE ORATION.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 14th January.

To solicit subscriptions for the relief of the sufferings by the recent, disastrous calamities in South Italy, Viceroys Chang, Chang, and Chang, have issued a proclamation, as follows:—“On learning of the earthquake in Italy, I hastened to telegraph to the Italian Consul at Hongkong to express my sympathies and to inquire about the number of lives lost. In reply, I have been informed by the Consul that the figures of casualties are estimated to be no less than one hundred thousand, which is an unusually severe disaster. In view of the fact that a splendid sum of money was received from foreign donors of different nations in aid of the sufferers by the recent disastrous floods in Kwangtung this year, the Kwangtung people as a mark of reciprocity should devise means to render pecuniary help to the unfortunate people in Italy. I have already given instructions to collect subscriptions from official circles and I am now again to order that the various charitable institutions be requested to start subscription lists forthwith to assist the homeless people in that country.”

NOT A HEFTY GRUBB.

A CHINESE WOMAN'S EYE TO BUSINESS.

Mr. Justice Gompertz, presiding in the Supreme Court last Wednesday, listened to an action which was brought by a single woman named Wong, who resides at 11 Kennedy Street, Yau-ma-tei, against a man named Tsang, who resides at 14, Connaught Road Central, for trespass and for the alleged unlawful conversion to his own use of her share in the Wo Fung firm, 157, Market Street, Hongkong.

It was stated that, prior to 20 November, 1908, the plaintiff was the owner of a 500 share in the Wo Fung grocery store which stood to her credit in the name of Hop Sing Tsang, who was a partner in the firm.

On 10th October, the defendant trespassed, and without her consent or knowledge and by misrepresentation, caused a prohibitory order to be issued against the share in a Summary Court action, which was wrongfully sold, with the Wo Fung business.

Mr. P. Nydenham Dixon appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. G. H. Hall Brutton was for the defence.

Plaintiff, Wong, said she made a living as a hair dresser. In July, 1907, a man named Tsang Sau Nam asked her to take a share in the Wo Fung shop, which she did. In August, she paid the \$500 into the shop.

Mr. Dixon—How did you raise the \$500?—Those were my savings.

Did you borrow any?—Yes, \$100.

From whom?—A woman.

Did you give any security?—Yes; a pair of boots.

Did you get any receipt for your \$500?—No. Did you get a partnership book?—No.

Did you ask for one?—I did.

Did you get it eventually?—Yes.

In February of last year, plaintiff went to the shop and asked how the business was getting on. She was told not to be anxious, business was pretty good, and money was being made. She asked for the account books and was told there was “nothing to see,” but that she would be shown next year's books.

Nine months later plaintiff again visited the shop, because she was told by a friend, who read it in the newspaper, that the Wo Fung had been transferred. She asked a man named Leung Wo, the manager, why he acted in that way, and she was told that her share had been seized by the Court.

Mr. Dixon—Do you know a man named Tsang?—No.

The question was repeated on several occasions, and the name pronounced differently each time, until finally plaintiff admitted that she did. “Tsang Chun doesn't name me now. He used to keep me before, but gave me up.”

Mr. Brutton objected to the whole procedure. He said that the case could not be brought as a sale by order of the Court was absolute and objection should be made at the time.

Mr. Justice Gompertz said that the case was not to be taken as a sale, but as a case of damages.

Mr. Brutton said that the plaintiff did not take such steps to protect her property.

Under cross-examination, plaintiff said that although she was the largest shareholder, she did not know, nor was she told that an action was brought against the firm. She was not told also whether the firm was in debt.

The case was still proceeding when we went to press.

DOFFING THE QUEEN.

BARDERS BURY ON THE CHINAMEN OF BANGKOK.

We learn on somewhat reliable authority that many Bangkok Chinese are abolishing the custom of wearing the queue. The former an incident of this kind gave rise to much talk and Chinese found bold enough to doff themselves of this decoration was regarded as being banished and outlawed from his compatriots. Times have changed, however, and the queue is being done away with today as a useless or even a cumbersome appendage, and the doffing of it betokens the revolutionary and progressive ideas which mark the spirit of the age.

We are told that not less than a dozen Chinese of Bangkok have done away with the queue during this week, and at the present rate the number is likely to swell into considerable figures for the Chinese New Year.

With the doffing of the queue, comes also the change of costume. Chinese who have divested themselves of the tow-head are generally taking to the European mode of dress, and the course of time the question of distinction of real nationality will become a trying puzzle.

On this account, some apprehension was expressed, that the doffing of the queue, the work of collecting the Poll Tax will be rendered extremely difficult.

It is thought, therefore, that some new system must be devised for this purpose, as, hitherto, the queue was the principal sign by which the authorities were enabled to collect the Poll Tax.

A COOLIE'S HAMPER.

ACCUSED OF ASSAULT.

14th Inst.

A coolie, who resides in the house of Kwong Chai Sang, is a very spirited sort of person. He only discovered this morning that a quick temper was a rather costly affair, when he was imprisoned in the Police Court on a charge of assaulting and causing grievous bodily harm to the Chief Engineer of the S. S. “Zing.”

The engineer (Mr. A. J. Chubb) found the coolie in the act of assaulting him, and he was taken to the Police Court, where he was committed to the Police House.

GOVERNMENT DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

REPORTS FOR 1908.

The prize distribution to the successful students of the Government District Schools, took place at Yau-ma-tei, yesterday afternoon, when Mrs. F. H. May kindly presented the prizes to the fortunate scholars. Following the Headmaster's report of the Yau-ma-tei District School—

Mrs. May, Mr. Wolfe, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

It gives me much pleasure to present to you the 6th annual report of the Yau-ma-tei District School.

—There has been only one change in the staff, the appointment of Mr. Li Ma Kwong in place of Mr. Un Kwong, promoted.

Mr. Curwen still retaining an leave of absence, and will probably arrive in time to take over the school for the coming year.

The results of the annual examination held by myself are on the whole good. Some subjects show improvement while a few were not quite up to the standard. I take this opportunity of thanking my assistants for the satisfactory manner in which they have performed their duty under unusual stress of work.

Scholarships.—It will be remembered that in the previous year, this school secured all the Q. C. College scholarships. The Headmaster of that institution reports that the work of the four free scholars had been “highly satisfactory.”

This year we were again fortunate in obtaining three out of the four. The successful students were Mr. William Wong, 90, 91, and 92, and Mr. Li Ma Kwong, 93, 94, and 95.

Free Attendance.—The fees for the year just closed, amounting to \$4,977, show an increase of 22 p.c. and the average attendance during the year was 224.

The attendance on the whole has been good but I find a tendency to drop out of the school at a certain point in the year. Upon investigation it appears that as many as 42 boys came to school for one month and then left, 18 attended four months only, 11 attended three, 18 attended four, 16 attended five, 20 attended six, 20 attended seven, 17 attended eight and 45 attended nine. This makes a total of 191. The total on the roll is 372 which leaves 181 boys who attended the whole year.

With boys attending in this manner the difficulty of keeping up the standard is greatly increased. If it is realized how much a boy gains by a full attendance, I am sure the parents and guardians would do all in their power to assist us in the matter. Twenty-eight boys entered Queen's College four schools during the year.

Sports.—Sports of all kinds have been encouraged and the boys have taken great interest in them. A recreation club was formed, and early part of the year and preparations were made for the swimming season. A maids was erected on Kowloon City beach, life buoys and a boat were purchased, and more than half the school enjoyed a regular “dip in the briny.”

The gymnasium is now almost complete. It is a source of much amusement and healthy exercise, being constantly used by the boys. Much more enthusiasm has been shown for football, basketball, and other games.

Mr. Wolfe for his hearty encouragement and assistance in all matters of sport especially for the picnic of ground he obtained for us at King's Park.

C. C. C.—In closing I would like to say that the present school building will soon be inadequate for the fast increasing numbers. This school is the only Government Anglo-Chinese school on the mainland. Yau-ma-tei has a great future before it and with the completion of the present school the completion of the business population it would mean that the Yau-ma-tei District School should be ready to meet the increased demand for education which must necessarily result. Already we have been more than full in the two lowest classes and unless extensions are made we shall have to turn many applicants away.

PRIZE LIST.

Class VIII A—1st Li Shu-Chun.

Class VIII B—1st Li Shu-mui.

Class VII—1st Si Kwong-po, 2nd Leung Si-ming.

Class VI—1st Tsang Ju-yung, Tsang Ka-chung.

Class V—1st Chan Tik-tung, 2nd Maik Lam-ming, 3rd Ho Kam-fuk.

Class IV—1st Tse Yang-shang, 2nd Chan Hi-wo, 3rd Chan Tin-sung.

CHINESE.

1st Class—Ma Tsok.

2nd Class—Chen Wan-yuk.

3rd Class—Chan Kwong-fuk.

4th Class—Li Kwai-pui.

WANTAI DISTRICT SCHOOL.

The Headmaster's report of the Wantai District School was as follows:—

Mrs. May, Mr. Wolfe, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

I have much pleasure in presenting my sixth annual report on the work of the Wantai District School for the year just ended. It is my good fortune to have secured substantial progress all round, and for the period during which I have been headmaster, each successive year has shown a steady and marked improvement.

The attendance has greatly improved when, compared with that of 1907. At the beginning of the year, there were 185 names on the roll. On re-assembling after the New Year vacation, 147 of the old scholars returned, and 100 new pupils were admitted.

During the course of the year, 110 additional boys were enrolled, bringing the total for the year to 187, being an increase of 95 upon that of the previous year. This necessitated the enlargement of the School by the addition of three class-rooms. The extension was completed and the rooms occupied after the midsummer vacation. Since their occupation, the previously congested state of the School has been considerably relieved.

The School was open on 230 days, and the average daily attendance was 154.8, as compared with 210 for the preceding year. The maximum monthly enrolment was 304 and the number on roll at the end of the year was 260.

The fees collected amount to \$3,037, which is an increase of \$853 upon that of 1907.

There have been several changes in the staff, and after midsummer, it was strengthened by the addition of a V. Grade Assistant, so that the staff for the second term was augmented and myself. I take this opportunity of publicly thanking my assistants for their hearty co-operation in bringing the past year's work to a successful issue.

The apparatus in the School is satisfactory. Victoria Day was celebrated in the usual manner.

For the purpose of teaching Chinese to a more efficient manner, the School was re-classified, and boys were able to receive instruction in Chinese suited to their knowledge of the language.

A team from this School took part in the Hygiene Competition, but owing to the small number of scholars in the upper class, it was only with difficulty that a team was raised at all.

Simple physical drill and gymnastic exercises have again been taught during the cool seasons, and were highly appreciated by the boys.

Football continues to be the favorite game, and much interest has been displayed in the matches for the Inspector of Schools' Cup, and the Junior Shield Competitions. We were fortunate in winning the former Cup last season.

The regular half-yearly and annual examinations have been held, and the results of the annual examination were highly satisfactory.

The Inspector of Schools made his usual inspection recently and his report is being anxiously awaited.

CHINESE SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION.

FORMATION.

In the December issue of the *Contemporary Review*, “A Chinese Cambridge,” gives an interesting treatise on “Social Transformation in China,” and the attractive and startling problem of the new era commencing in China.

That country has till recent date been content to dwell in an arrogant way on her past. Now she must meet her Occidental rivals and her shock of the disasterous war with Japan that commenced the change. China was then really bumbled, for though she was beaten by Europe, she was not overthrown, and she was not well prepared, and the engagements were hardly anything like a battle. But not so in the war with Japan. We had a better fleet, which was then considered very efficient, by European and our army, though of less reputation, was well-armed at least; and besides, the Japanese army was then very inferior.

Before the war we thought that the whole power of Europe was built on cannon, battleships, and machines; so we hastened to buy and even to manufacture these things, imagining that we had nothing more to learn from the West. Had we been wiser, we should have learned to learn from the West.

China would have been immeasurably increased, and there would have been no hope of our ever acquiring into the Western life, still less of appreciating its value. Happily for us, we lost, and the loss opened our eyes. After the premature organized *Confucius* of 1898, and the reaction of 1900 (the Boxer rising), we were left to the ears in debt. Incapable even of self-defence, and with our very existence threatened, we began to learn to arm, what we might have learned years before but for our vanity.

And the real salvation, he thinks, lies with the people, not with the Government. The Press is doing much to enlighten the people. In the Japanese war people knew nothing of the reasons and little of the events beyond the fact that they were beaten. Not one in ten thousand could name the Ministers of State or Government, and scarcely one in a hundred could name the names of the actions and characters, much less discuss their actions and characters. And even a schoolboy can give you a fairly accurate account of the late Russo-Japanese War, and a village teacher, who has probably never been outside his native village, talk with enthusiasm about the coming Constitution, the Educational Policy, the change of important officials, etc. etc. Even Viceroys have to admit the power of the Press. In good old times people accepted that of directly petitioning the Governor or the Viceroy, which as a rule was worse for the petitioner, and often meant his life. Nowadays, a flogging stamp will bring a letter before the editor of an influential paper, which will most probably be read by the Viceroy or Governor of the province. The influence of the review is different. Theories are translated, and the daily papers and the *Shin-pao* (the People), the organ of the revolutionary Sun Yat-sen, and the *Shin-min-chung-pao* (the New People) the organ of the reformer Kang Yu-wei, are universally acknowledged to be the two greatest Chinese writers now living. Most of the editors and contributors, moreover, know at least one foreign language, which very visibly influences their writings for Education is also becoming real.

Today, in the schools, however, imperfect they may be, students receive actual instruction—a luxury never known to us before. To teach an apprentice anything more than arithmetic and book-keeping was horribly ridiculous. The idea of educating a man morally, physically and intellectually to make him a good citizen never entered our heads. Learning was only for the officials. In the past we sent our sons to school mainly for the sake of education. The following serves for an illustration:—

Chang Gien, a native of T'ung-chow, being a *Chong Yuan* (the Senior Wrangler) in the examination for the Hanlin or third degree, was entitled to some great Government post, but instead he returned to his native province and there erected a cotton factory. This caused a great scandal in the province, and his relations were ashamed and disgusted. The affair was the chief topic of talk and gossip for months in the neighbouring towns, and everybody condemned him as being mad and unbecomingly his high dignity. But in spite of all he went on with quietly and with sufficient capital he introduced the most up-to-date system of manufacture, and now employs 500 men and realizes a profit of £50,000 sterling.

T'ung-chow, which ranked among the poorest towns in the province, is now one of the chief industrial centres, and will soon be opened to foreign commerce, not as a “treaty port,” but as a free market. Mr. Chang is now this most influential man in the province, and nobody attempts any enterprise without first obtaining his advice. He is the president of a large company, the Chinese Association of Printers and Publishers, and of the Chamber of Commerce, all of which are of recent formation. Once the spell is broken, every man is following his example, and what a blessing this is to us!

In bringing his article to a conclusion, the writer notes that while society shows unmistakable symptoms of progress, the miseries of the general public caused by maladministration are not being relieved. The Government is always short-sighted; always without any definite policy, and always crowded with men who are seeking after their own interest and making the situation worse by their presence. They talk of encouraging commerce, but put fresh obstacles in its way daily. They issued a code of commercial law, but violated it themselves immediately after its publication. They created new industries (such as the factories at Weiching) and official posts which cost millions and brought no profit to anybody. They put an official at the head of a private enterprise which had every prospect of success, so that the well-deserved distrust might drive away the capitalists. In short, the thousands and tens of thousands committed by the Government to the hands of the officials are a miserable beyond description. Finally he asks for time to work out the salvation of the country, and that foreign interference should not come if there should be some trouble. He asks to be left alone so that it may be seen if evolution will be stronger than conservatism.—*Strait Times*.

One of the vernacular dailies suggests in a leading article that the Chinese Government should send a contribution to the Calabrian earthquake for human reasons as well as to prevent similar acts by foreign countries for diplomatic reasons.

ROWING.

THE FOUR-BEAT CREW.

The four-beat crew, who were promoted by the Victoria Recreation Club, took place in the afternoon and judged by the time taken, they were very good.

The regular half-yearly and annual examinations have been held, and the results of the annual examination were highly satisfactory.

The Inspector of Schools made his usual inspection recently and his report is being anxiously awaited.

The regular half-yearly and annual examinations have been held, and the results of the annual examination were highly satisfactory.

The Inspector of Schools made his usual inspection recently and his report is being anxiously awaited.

The regular half-yearly and annual examinations have been held, and the results of the annual examination were highly satisfactory.

The Inspector of Schools made his usual inspection recently and his report is being anxiously awaited.

The regular half-yearly and annual examinations have been held, and the results of the annual examination were highly satisfactory.

The Inspector of Schools made his usual inspection recently and his report is being anxiously awaited.

The regular half-yearly and annual examinations have been held, and the results of the annual examination were highly satisfactory.

The Inspector of Schools made his usual inspection recently and his report is being anxiously awaited.

The regular half-yearly and annual examinations have been held, and the results of the annual examination were highly satisfactory.

The Inspector of Schools made his usual inspection recently and his report is being anxiously awaited.

The regular half-yearly and annual examinations have been held, and the results of the annual examination were highly satisfactory.

The Inspector of Schools made his usual inspection recently and his report is being anxiously awaited.

The regular half-yearly and annual examinations have been held, and the results of the annual examination were highly satisfactory.

The Inspector of Schools made his usual inspection recently and his report is being anxiously awaited.

The regular half-yearly and annual examinations have been held, and the results of the annual examination were highly satisfactory.

The Inspector of Schools made his usual inspection recently and his report is being anxiously awaited.

The regular half-yearly and annual examinations have been held, and the results of the annual examination were highly satisfactory.

The Inspector of Schools made his usual inspection recently and his report is being anxiously awaited.

The regular half-yearly and annual examinations have been held, and the results of the annual examination were highly satisfactory.

The Inspector of Schools made his usual inspection recently and his report is being anxiously awaited.

The regular half-yearly and annual examinations have been held, and the results of the annual examination were highly satisfactory.

The Inspector of Schools made his usual inspection recently and his report is being anxiously awaited.

The regular half-yearly and annual examinations have been held, and the results of the annual examination were highly satisfactory.

The Inspector of Schools made his usual inspection recently and his report is being anxiously awaited.

The regular half-yearly and annual examinations have been held, and the results of the annual examination were highly satisfactory.

The Inspector of Schools made his usual inspection recently and his report is being anxiously awaited.

The regular half-yearly and annual examinations have been held, and the results of the annual examination were highly satisfactory.

The Inspector of Schools made his usual inspection recently and his report is being anxiously awaited.

The regular half-yearly and annual examinations have been held, and the results of the annual examination were highly satisfactory.

The Inspector of Schools made his usual inspection recently and his report is being anxiously awaited.

The regular half-yearly and annual examinations have been held, and the results of the annual examination were highly satisfactory.

The Inspector of Schools made his usual inspection recently and his report is being anxiously awaited.

The regular half-yearly and annual examinations have been held, and the results of the annual examination were highly satisfactory.

The Inspector of Schools made his usual inspection recently and his report is being anxiously awaited.

The regular half-yearly and annual examinations have been held, and the results of the annual examination were highly satisfactory.

The Inspector of Schools made his usual inspection recently and his report is being anxiously awaited.

The regular half-yearly and annual examinations have been held, and the results of the annual examination were highly satisfactory.

The Inspector of Schools made his usual inspection recently and his report is being anxiously awaited.

The regular half-yearly and annual examinations have been held, and the results of the annual examination were highly satisfactory.

The Inspector of Schools made his usual inspection recently and his report is being anxiously awaited.

The regular half-yearly and annual examinations have been held, and the results of the annual examination were highly satisfactory.

The Inspector of Schools made his usual inspection recently and his report is being anxiously awaited.

The regular half-yearly and annual examinations have been held, and the results of the annual examination were highly satisfactory.

The Inspector of Schools made his usual inspection recently and his report is being anxiously awaited.

The regular half-yearly and annual examinations have been held, and the results of the annual examination were highly satisfactory.

The Inspector of Schools made his usual inspection recently and his report is being anxiously awaited.

The regular half-yearly and annual examinations have been held, and the results of the annual examination were highly satisfactory.

The Inspector of Schools made his usual inspection recently and his report is being anxiously awaited.

The regular half-yearly and annual examinations have been held, and the results of the annual examination were highly satisfactory.

The Inspector of Schools made his usual inspection recently and his report is being anxiously awaited.

The regular half-yearly and annual examinations have been held, and the results of the annual examination were highly satisfactory.

The Inspector of Schools made his usual inspection recently and his report is being anxiously awaited.

The regular half-yearly and annual examinations have been held, and the results of the annual examination were highly satisfactory.

The Inspector of Schools made his usual inspection recently and his report is being anxiously awaited.

MARITIME GAMBLING.

THE IMPERIAL MERCHANT SERVICE.

The following correspondence has transpired between the Board of Trade and the Imperial Merchant Service Guild:—

The Assistant Secretary, Marine Department, Board of Trade.

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild, Liverpool, November 29th 1908.

Sir,—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. in relation to the proposed conference on the subject of P.P.I. insurance on merchant ships.

It is stated that there will be a representative attendance of underwriters and shipowners, but no mention whatever is made of Captains and Officers being given a similar opportunity to express their views.

The Guild has taken a prominent part in the controversy regarding P.P.I. policies in recent years. We also addressed ourselves to the Board of Trade in the hope that we might have an opportunity of expressing our views should the matter be considered by a conference or committee appointed by the Board.

I am directed to say that the Captains and Officers of merchant ships labour under a distinct grievance in regard to such policies, and we feel that the profession has as much right to be heard as the underwriters.

In the case, for instance, of underwriters, it is to them a matter of business. But Captains and Officers are in a position where their views may most justly fall upon them and where their certificates and future professional reputations are at stake.

We hope, therefore, that it is not the intention of the President of the Board of Trade to ignore the claims of the Captains and Officers of the merchant service for representation in this matter of P.P.I. insurance, and we trust that you will have these views before the President of the Guild.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

T. W. MOORE, Secretary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT, 7, WHITEHALL, LONDON, S.W., 11th December, 1908.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 10th inst., respecting the forthcoming Conference at this Office on the subject of P.P.I. Marine Insurance, I am directed by the Board of Trade to state that Mr. Churchill has invited a few gentlemen, representing shipowners and underwriters, to discuss the question with him, and it is not proposed to add to the number present at this particular Conference. The Board would, however, be glad to receive any observations which the Guild may desire to offer as to the extent which the evil prevails and the best practicable means of dealing with it.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

WALTER J. HOWELL.

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild, Liverpool, 9th December, 1908.

The Assistant Secretary, Marine Department, Board of Trade.

Sir,—Replying to yours of the 5th inst. regarding the proposed Conference on P.P.I. policies, which the Board of Trade proposes to hold, I

Official telegram from the Formosan government. General reports that the greater part of the revolted tribe seems to have taken refuge among the mountains of Mokka. At the port of the aboriginal village of Kyakusen. The joint force of the army, troops, and police corps is gradually dispersing. Casualties to the expedition troops in the 10th and 21st are: a native man and a constable who were wounded. At the 21st four aborigines were made captive and others were killed.

He also is said to have requested the Viceroy to order the Canton people to entertain no ill-feelings which might disturb the relations of the two nations. The Viceroy expressed gratitude for the Consul's letter; which, he declared, would naturally allay the people's ill-feelings. A prominent gentleman in Hongkong has intervened in the matter for the payment of compensation to the deceased's family and there is probability of the case being amicably settled.

Printed and Published by JOHN EDWIN ARNOLD for the Hongkong Telegraph Company, Limited, at the Printing Office of the Company
No. 1, 175, Queen Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

\$36 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS

Telephone, 770. Telegrams: "Astor." 194

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"PRINZ FRIEDRICH" Capt. E. Malchow	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 27th January.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. H. Kerchner	THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 28th January.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD" Capt. F. Sembill	About THURSDAY, 28th January.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BOARNO" Capt. F. Sembill	Beginning of February.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL. TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	POLYNESIE	Broc	18th Jan., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TONKIN	Charbonnel	19th Jan., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	OCEANIE	Mague	1st Feb., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	SYDNEY	Rebulat	2nd Feb., at 1 P.M.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1909.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE

BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIMARI	JAVA	1st half Jan.	SHANGHAI	1st half Jan.
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	1st half Jan.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
TJIKINI	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	2nd half Jan.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	1st half Feb.	SHANGHAI	1st half Feb.
TJIBODAS	JAVA	1st half Feb.	JAPAN	1st half Feb.
TJIPANAS	JAVA	1st half Feb.	SHANGHAI	1st half Feb.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375,

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,

Hongkong, 4th January, 1909.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILIRATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 1st Dec, 1908.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 55 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighthouses, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Lieber, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOVANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and practical steamers on the line. Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted). Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamoon.

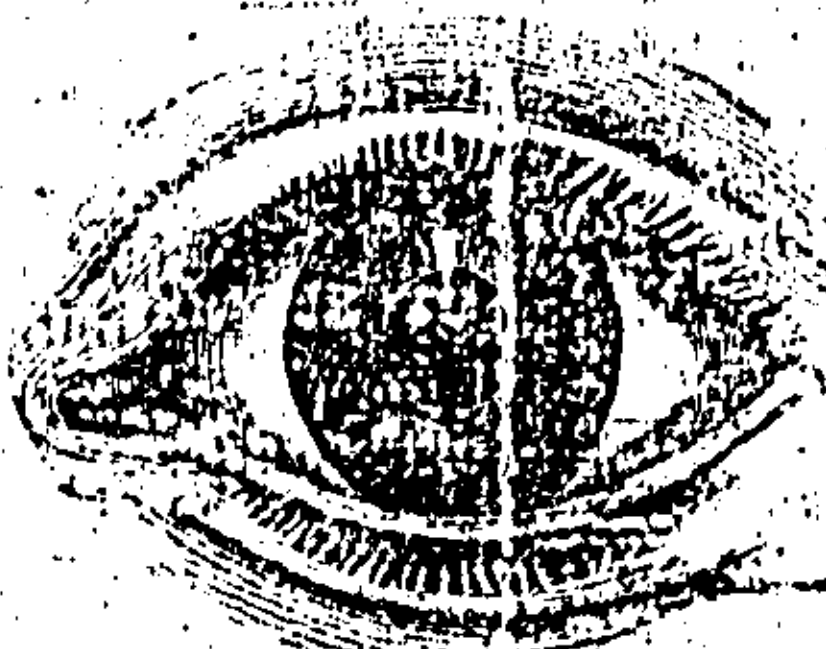
For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoon, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

Intimations.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON,

CALCUTTA,

SHANGHAI,

1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

59, Benluch Street

506, Nanking Road

Hongkong, 4th March 1908.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition

to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL ADVERTISING CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial

which surpasses all others by its

purely and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

SOLE AGENTS: MACLEOD & CO., Hongkong.

SOCIAL ALLIANCES.

A BUREAU THAT MATES TITLES AND WEALTH.

Ladies of independent means are invited to communicate in confidence with titled woman with a view to a certain Social Alliance. Social, care of—

Thus an advertisement in an aristocratic contemporary, and a *Morning Leader* representative found yesterday (15th Dec.) it is quite, quite genuine!

So that it has come at last. What the whole civilised world has long been waiting for has actually come to pass! For the Social Alliance is neither more nor less than the fabled bureau where peers may be introduced to heiresses, and aristocratic ladies who are not particularly well off to wealthy manufacturers.

Yesterday, as ever was, a chuckling *Morning Leader* representative made his hasty way to this amazing Social Alliance.

IN THE MIDST OF SOCIETY.

It stands not a hundred yards from Cavenish-square, and you would never suspect it of anything of the sort. Outwardly, it is an ordinary, well-to-do, West-end private house, and its door bristles with the shining plates of half a dozen well-known and fashionable doctors.

Stating his business, the *Morning Leader* representative was at once conducted to private apartments, and in a few moments he was face to face with the business manager of this wonderful new enterprise.

She was a pleasant, eager-faced, vivacious, grey-haired lady, with an irresistible gleam of mirth in her eye, and the *Morning Leader* representative is quite sure that she appreciated and enjoyed the humour of the situation every bit as much as he.

"Yes, isn't it a weird idea," she said merrily. "And it is succeeding, wildly—impossibly—beyond all my expectations. I am really the business manager of the enterprise, for my partner is a titled lady."

Having once started, the lady rattled along at a tremendous pace.

"You see," she went on, "I am being perfectly frank with you, and I am going to tell you everything. I do hope you won't be very shocked."

"Well, I have been what I call a professional diplomatist now for years. Oh, you would never believe the funny things I am asked to do. Of course, I am well known now, and people know that they can thoroughly trust me, but how they could tell me some of the things they did at the start I don't know. I began by being a diplomatist when I was six years old. And I have really been one ever since."

DOORSTEP DIPLOMACY.

"You will notice that I didn't even have my name on the doorplate, so that if people are seen on the doorstep other people only think that they are calling on a doctor. So that my diplomacy really begins on the doorstep."

"Being a very tactful person—that is why you mustn't on any account mention my name—I made diplomatic commissions pay very well, and then, a little while ago, came the idea for a sort of fashionable and aristocratic matrimonial bureau. Of course it could not have the outward attributes of the ordinary matrimonial agency, and everything would depend on the utmost tact."

"We inserted one little advertisement and directly fashionable people knew with whom they were communicating we have been simply in-un-da-ted with letters."

"Please don't think I am exaggerating when I say that there are several princes among the number, so that you see we even rise above the peerage. And one of our clients is a cousin of a most exalted personage."

As to the *modus operandi*, this charming lady said that when a man wrote she went and looked him over, "to think of whom he would be likely to suit." If the poor male thing happens to be utterly impossible he is told so at once—presumably on the principle that one has to be cruel to be kind.

THE QUESTION OF PAYMENT.

It was delicately hinted that there were no entrance fees, and that the question of payment was by no means the least tactful part of the business.

At present there were not enough ladies on the books, but as to men the agency was overflowing with their applications.

"What sort of requests do you get?" asked the *Morning Leader* representative.

"Oh, well, there is a colonel, who wrote this morning. He is 60, and he stipulates that the wife he wants shall settle £25,000 on him on the wedding day."

"On the other side, there is a lady of family, 40, and a widow. She would prefer a professional man with a good income."

"Now, please, don't be very shocked about it all, for in the first place we all have to live, and in the second place, it is not really so very awful, and it is only what has been done scratchily throughout society for years past. We have simply attempted to organise it properly."

ORIGIN OF DOMINOS.

The origin of dominoes has been attributed variously to the Greeks, the Chinese, and Jews, but a Paris contemporary has discovered that the ever popular game owes its invention to the Benedictines of Mount Cassin. Two of the order were sent into lengthy retreat, and they hit upon a method of whiling away the spare time without infringing the rules of silence by playing with square stones, upon which various dots were marked. While perfecting themselves they practiced, or rather evolved, the game, and were accustomed to frequently repeat when playing, in the evening psalms from *Vespers*, especially the first, that is Psalm CIX, which begins "Dixit Dominus Domino meo." When the retreat was over the game was soon known in the convent. Thus its name spread to the village and beyond. The verse was reduced to one word, "Dominus," hence the name as we have received it.

WEATHER FORECAST AND STORM WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here.

Signal No.

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.

2. A CONE point upwards and 1/2 U.M. below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.

3. A DRUM indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.

4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.

5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.

6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.

7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.

8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal, indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. *Tamar*.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock. Aberdeen.

Waglan. San Ki Wan.

Stanley. Sal Kung.

Cape Collinson. Sha Tad Kol.

Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal from the light houses.

AF. G. JONES, Director.

16th Jan, 1909.

Intimations.

Powell's
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

ARE
NOW SHOWING
the latest production
in British
CARPETS
in the
most exclusive
designs & colourings.

Jute Art Squares
for Bedrooms,
from \$9.50.

Kensington Art
Squares,
in 3 sizes,
from \$18.75.

Kidderminster
Squares,
all wool,
Special Thick
Quality,
3 by 4 yds.,.....\$37.50
3½ by 4½ yds.,.....\$50.00
4 by 5 yds.,.....\$65.00

A Large Variety of
Velvet Pile
Squares,
from 9ft. by 6ft.
to 15ft. by 18ft.,
from \$35 to \$200.

Seamless Axminster
Squares,
in Artistic Designs,
3 by 8 yds. 3 by 9½ yds.
3 by 4 yds. 3½ by 4½ yds.
4 by 5 yds. 6 by 6 yds.
from \$50 to \$275.

Hearthrugs
to match.

POWELL'S
Carpet Department,
First Floor,
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 25th December, 1900.

Intimations.

THE CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG, AMOY AND MANILA.

AS a special inducement to intending Visitors to the Philippine Carnival, we are offering a reduced fare of \$60 for passage to Manila and return by our S.S. "ZAFIRO", sailing SATURDAY, the 30th Jan. Tickets issued at this reduced rate will be available for return by either the S.S. "ZAFIRO" leaving Manila on 7th February or the S.S. "RUBI" leaving Manila on 13th February.

Hongkong, 11th Jan., 1900. [77]

CHINESE
HIGH ART
BAZAAR

78, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Exhibition of
CHINESE PAINTINGS,
EMBROIDERIES,
OLD CHINA,
STATUETTES,
PORCELAIN GOODS,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
&c., &c., &c.

SHOW OPEN

from
18th JANUARY, 1900,
to
27th JANUARY, 1900.

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOURS:

Daily 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
6 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1900. [78]

THE IMPERIAL COLONIAL CLUB.

THE above Club is formed chiefly for COLONIAL and OVER-SEAS MEMBERS; it is situated at No. 84, Piccadilly (the centre of Clubland), opposite the Green Park. The Club has a Bridge Section, Reception, Dining, Billiard Room, Smoking Lounge, Reading Room and Library.

Ladies are eligible as Members.
Entrance Fee, Five Guineas; Annual Subscription, Five Guineas.

Further particulars from
THE ORGANISING SECRETARY,
84, Piccadilly, W. [766]

PHILATELIC NOVELTY
PRESENTS.

BAGS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS.

Containing:

All Asiatic Stamps.	All Chinese Stamps.
4,000 for \$8.00	4,000 for 14.50
3,000 " 7.00	3,000 " 11.00
2,000 " 5.00	2,000 " 8.50
1,000 " 2.50	1,000 " 4.25
500 " 1.25	500 " 2.10

Also Stamps in Pockets and Sets, and other Philatelic Requisites at prices to suit every body.

VIEW POSTCARDS, ALBUMS, HINGES,
RAPHAEL TUCK'S TOY BOOKS AND
RELIEF SCRAPES,
MANILA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES,
&c., &c., &c.

Inspection invited.

GRACA & Co.,
No. 27, Des Voeux Road.

[56]

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED
IN DRUGGER (TASTELESS) FORM.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM

This is a condition (or state) in which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a broken-down system. No matter what may be its cause (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are such as: the sense of the mind becoming foggy; a sense of prostration or weariness; depression of spirits; and a general feeling of "being off." It is a state of affairs which is not only a nuisance, but a danger to the health of the sufferer.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to show off these morbid feelings, and prove that as night succeeds the day this more certainly secured by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other combination. As it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, it will be shattered

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

LIGHTED UP AFRESH.

A new and advanced method of placing of what has been called "the light of life" into the system. This wonderful medicine is purely vegetable and contains no harmful ingredients. It is suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by the new French remedy. It is a medicine which is destined to cast out of our system everything that has preceded it for this widespread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by

Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 1/6 per packet. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on the wrapper. Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's House of Commons, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by all Chemists.

DIVORCE IN JAPAN.

SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Dr. Takano, of the Tokyo University, has published some interesting statistics in the *Hogaku Kyokwai Zasshi* concerning divorce in Japan, and we make the following extracts from his article.

The number of divorces each year, between 1889 and 1898 was uniformly higher than 100,000 except in one year; but since 1899 the figures show a decided tendency towards decline, and the number per annum has now descended to about 60,000 in rounded figures. Whereas there were more than two divorces per 1,000 of the population during the former period, there has only been about one case per 1,000 in late years, as will be seen by the following table:

Year.	Number of Divorces.	Rate per 1,000 Population.
1889.....	107,478	2.68
1890.....	109,088	2.70
1891.....	112,411	2.76
1892.....	113,498	2.76
1893.....	116,775	2.82
1894.....	114,436	2.74
1895.....	110,838	2.62
1896.....	115,654	2.71
1897.....	124,075	2.87
1898.....	99,465	2.27
1899.....	66,626	1.51
1900.....	63,913	1.42
1901.....	63,393	1.41
1902.....	64,311	1.40
1903.....	65,571	1.40
1904.....	64,016	1.36
1905.....	60,179	1.26

From the above figures it will be seen that the number of divorces does not change to a very decided extent from one year to the next unless there is some special cause. The sudden fall, for instance, in the figures from 1898 to 1899 is due, in Dr. Takano's opinion, to the change in the Civil Code and Registration Regulations. The figures rose gradually from 1889 to 1893, but during the two following years when the China war was in progress they dropped, and a similar phenomenon was witnessed during the years of the Russo-Japanese war (1904 and 1905). Thus Professor Takano thinks he is justified in saying that this decrease is due to the agitation in wartime.

Japan is noted for its great number of divorces. During the period from 1889 to 1893 there was an average of 329.1 divorces per 1,000 marriages each year; but during the five following years the rate dropped to 273.3 per 1,000, while since 1899 the rate has not exceeded 167.6 per 1,000. Even this figure is incomparably greater than that of Prussia, where 21 divorces per 1,000 marriages were recorded in 1898. The rate of divorces to marriages in Japan will be seen in the following table:

Year.	Divorces.	Per 1,000 Marriages.
1899.....	65,543	213.7
1900.....	63,818	184.2
1901.....	63,442	187.6
1902.....	64,139	186.6
1903.....	64,394	176.2
1904.....	63,913	160.1
1905.....	60,051	170.7

The number of divorces compared with the number of married couples is given in the following table:

Year.	Number of couples.	Divorces.	10,000 couples.
1888.....	7,419,953	109,175	147.1
1893.....	7,512,764	116,775	153.4
1898.....	7,797,858	99,465	124.6
1903.....	8,229,152	65,571	79.7

Sweden and the United States are noted for the number of divorces taking place there, and yet their numbers are insignificant in the face of the Japanese figures. In the United States divorces were only 25 per 10,000 married couples in 1886, and the yearly average of Sweden from 1886 to 1897 was 20.9.

Statistical investigations show, at least in Japan, that divorces occur mostly in March and are fewest in June. Dr. Takano remarks that though he can offer some suggestions to explain the periodical fluctuation in the birth and death rates, he is unable to account for this phenomenon in the case of divorce.

Investigations were also made to find out at what age of life divorces are most numerous, and the following table is the result:

Age.	Number of Divorces	During 1899-1905 Yearly Average.
Below 15.....	682	97
15-20.....	17,015	2,431
21-25.....	104,191	15,327
26-30.....	125,819	18,224
31-35.....	75,935	11,850
36-40.....	46,911	7,077
41-45.....	50,553	7,467
46-50.....	20,583	3,027
Above 51.....	6,811	1,004

These figures show that among men most divorces take place between the ages of 26 and 30, the next most numerous period being from 21 to 25, followed by that between 31 and 35. The divorces taking place in these three periods together comprise more than 70 per cent. of the whole number. Another tendency—not shown in the table—is the decline in the number of divorces in the period from 20 to 25, and the increasing tendency in the next five years. This is attributed to the fact that marriages of men under 25 years of age are becoming less frequent than formerly. Concerning women, most divorces occur between the age of 21 and 25, the figures comprising 30 per cent. of the whole, while the period from 20 to 30 comprises a little over 20 per cent. But of late divorces in the former period are decreasing, while those during the latter period show an increase. This is due to the tendency to marry later as mentioned above. Some interesting deductions might be made from the following

table, which shows the length of married life before divorce is resorted to:

Length of Married Life.	No. of Divorces.	Annual Average.
1st year.....	78,766	11,252
2nd year.....	80,716	11,531
3rd year.....	57,195	8,171
4th year.....	43,385	6,198
5th year.....	33,904	4,716
6th-10th.....	86,580	12,474
11th-15th.....	33,043	4,444
16th-20th.....	15,992	2,257
Above 21st.....	16,694	2,354
Unstated.....	1,642	—

It is seen by the figures that most divorces occur during the first three years of marriage. In this period nearly 50 per cent. take place, while a percentage occurs before the fifth year of marriage. Most Japanese divorces are effected by "mutual agreement." During the seven years from 1899 till 1905 there were 447,330 cases of divorce, of which only 1927 received legal sanction. Out of these latter, the suit was brought into the court by the wife in 1,250 cases. Whether this indicates the fact that Japanese wives have more ground for complaint than husbands is not commented upon by Dr. Takano. He is of opinion that the situation is improving, as divorces are decreasing each year though the population is increasing.—*Japan Chronicle*.

Consignees.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"ANDALUSIA,"
Captain Block, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TONDAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at consignees' risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be received.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1900. [85]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship
"LUTZOW,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th of January, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th of January, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 24th of January, 1900, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1900. [15]

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship
"KARONGA,"
Captain Leslie, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at 3 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1900. [62]

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

15, D'ARQUER STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1901. [49]

Intimations.

DONE BY TRYING.

Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries. When a thing ought to be done, the modern spirit moves us to keep working away at it until it is done. In the face of this idea the "impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will, there's a way. "If we could but rob cod liver oil of its sickening taste and smell and then combine it with two or three other ingredients we should possess the best remedy in the world for certain diseases that are now practically incurable." So said a famous English physician twenty-five years ago. "But it will never be done," he added. "You can no more turn cod liver oil into a pleasant palatable medicine than you can turn the Codfish itself into a Bird of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that in

"WAMPOL'S PREPARATION" the "impossible" had been accomplished. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detested, and it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished for. Use it freely and confidently for Asthma, Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Blood Impurities, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles, Dr. W. H. B. Atkins, F. R. C. P., London, M. D. C. M., Victoria University, M. B., Toronto University, Consulting Physician to Home for Incurables, Physician to Toronto General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased to state that the results from using Wampol's Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been uniformly satisfactory; it appealed to me as being prepared according to correct scientific principles." It increases the appetite and influences the digestion of food; it is delicious to take, will not disappoint you and is effective from the first dose. "It represents the dawn of progress." At chemists everywhere.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE,
1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF
TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. SANDER WIELER AND COMPANY, carrying on business at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, and elsewhere as merchants, have, on the 25th day of November, 1900, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:

The representation of two ducks on a river, of Chinese landscape with a Pagoda on both sides and of some mountains in the background;

In the name of Messrs. SANDER WIELER AND COMPANY, who claim to be the proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark is intended to be used by the Applicant, forthwith, in respect of the following goods:

SILK GOODS (not included in classes 30 & 31) IN CLASS 32.

A Facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and also at the Office of the undersigned.

Dated the 15th day of December, 1900.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASIER,
Solicitors for the Applicants,
8, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong.

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR
and
EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE
GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE
TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for
the above Company, we shall be
pleased to give any information as to rates of
passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1900. [15]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.
CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,
from Shanghai, has re-opened their
FURNITURE STORE
at
No. 39, DES VOUEX ROAD CENTRAL.
The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE
of every description can be made to
order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG (furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.

ORDERS publically allocated to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1901. [44]

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
on
MONDAY,
the 18th January, 1900, at 2.30 P.M., at their
Sales Room, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,
corner of Ice House Street,
SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising—

Double and Single IRON BEDSTEADES
and BEDDING, MARBLE-TOP WASH-
STANDS, LADY'S DESK, TEAKWOOD
WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS,
CARPETS, RUGS, PICTURES, a quantity
of CARVED BLACKWOOD WARE, GLASS
and CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c.

ALSO
a "ROCK RIFLES" and AMMUNITIONS
and a quantity of BOOKS;
AND
One "COTTAGE PIANO" (in good order
and condition).

HUGHES & HUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1900. [81]

To Let.

TO LET.

GOOD OFFICES at 2, PEDDER STREET.
Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1900. [90]

TO LET.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

HIGH-CLASS
CONFECTIONERY.

We have just unpacked our NEW SEASON'S CONFECTIONERY imported from the leading London, Parisian and American Houses.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES.

IN FANCY BOXES:

CHOCOLATE ALMONDS, CHOCOLATE WALNUTS, CHOCOLATE DE LA REINE, VIENNA CHOCOLATE and others, in Great Variety.

FULLER'S CONFECTIONERY.

COCOANUT TAFFY, ALMOND TAFFY, CREME APRICOTS, SUCRE DE LA CREME CARAMELS, PEPPERMINT LUMPS, MARSHMALLOW BALLS, &c., &c., &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS
AND
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1909.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee Hing Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MSS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)

DAILY—250 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$15 per annum.

This rate per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messengers. Post subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post, an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

For postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1909.

THE SANITARY BOARD
ELECTIONS.

The Sanitary Board Elections, which are to take place on Wednesday, the 20th inst., promise to be invested with rather more interest than was at first anticipated. The elections are for the nomination of two members for appointment in the places of Messrs. A. Shelton Hooper and Henry Humphreys, whose terms of office are about to expire. Mr. Humphreys does not offer himself for re-election. Mr. Hooper is prepared to serve the public interests for another period of office and it may be taken as a foregone conclusion that his re-nomination will be secured practically without opposition. In so far as the retention of that gentleman's seat on the Sanitary Board for a fresh term is secured, the lauded interests of Hongkong will be adequately safeguarded by the member who now seeks re-election. It should therefore be taken for granted that in their selection of the only other member, the persons entitled to vote on Wednesday will not allow themselves to be influenced by considerations absolutely of the vested landed interests of the Colony. As far as we have been able to gather, the vacant seat created by the retirement of Mr. Humphreys will be contested by no less than three candidates. They are Dr. Gerard Fitzwilliams, Dr. R. A. Bellion and Mr. H. Percy Smith. In bringing these names be-

fore the public notice for Wednesday's elections, it is not our purpose at this moment to influence public views in regard to the choice of their candidate. Each undoubtedly possesses his own individual merits. Each must also count upon a certain measure of support from the electorate. So far, not only have none of the names lay claim to support from the electors, but none have deemed it expedient to come forward with anything like an electioneering address. We would invite contestants for the honour of representation on the Sanitary Board to come forward and urge their claims as to their qualifications and other considerations meriting the support of ratepayers in the Colony at the election on Wednesday. Until candidates have had an opportunity of giving public expression to their claims on the electors, we refrain from making suggestions which may be calculated to prejudice the case of those who may not yet have had an opportunity of becoming better acquainted to the community at large; since out of three names presented above, one gentleman is comparatively a newcomer to the Colony, while another is not so widely known as the third, because of the latter's longer residence in Hongkong. Neither of the first two should be placed at a disadvantage because of their shorter residence, and we would urge qualified electors to carefully deliberate and enquire into the individual merits of the opposing candidates and to decide for themselves without previously pledging their votes by reason of personal influence which may be brought to bear in the interests of one or other of the candidates. Electors should seek to return the gentlemen best qualified to serve the public interests of the Colony rather than be guided by personal considerations which may not always further the public weal.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SURVEYING began on the 10th inst. for the reconstruction of the Antung-Mukden railway.

It is notified that Friday and Saturday, the 22nd and 23rd January, will be observed as public holidays in the Colony.

THE Police Magistrates' Department is excluded from the operation of the Public Holidays Ordinance, 1875, on Saturday, the 23rd inst.

A TOKIO Court has indicted the publisher of a Chinese revolutionary magazine called *The Human*, on the charge of publishing inflammatory articles.

TO-DAY'S bulletin is as follows:—Her Excellency Lady Lugard was not so well during yesterday, but has had a good night and is better this morning.

THERE was another stabbing affray on board the s.s. *Kumeang*, where a seaman named Leung Sai stabbed another seaman named Lui Wa over a trivial matter. The case was remanded.

CHIN WONG, an 18-year-old youth residing at Moon Street, walked into Wellington Barracks yesterday and walked out again after having picked up a quantity of brass. Result:—One month.

IT is stated that the Imperial Household Department recently presented a jacket of marten fur for the use of the Emperor Hsuan Tung, and rendered account for its cost at the figure of Tls. 3,000.

NEW crews for the Chinmestroyers, and half-crews for the *Tamar* and China gunboats, were to embark in the *Hawke*, cruiser, at Portsmouth, on 5th instant, leaving for Hongkong and Shanghai on the 9th instant.

ON returning to duty from leave, Prince Ching personally declined to undertake the estimate of cost for the work on the Imperial Mausoleum at Kuang Hsi, but the Prince Regent urged him to supervise the work instead.

LT. COLONEL G. E. Pereira, C.M.G., D.S.O., Military Attaché in Peking, whose term of service in China expired on December 31, 1908, arrived on Saturday in Shanghai and will leave during the week for Hongkong en route to England.

THE Prince Regent and H.E. Chang Chih-lung have been discussing the education of the Emperor which, it has been decided, will begin with the learning of the meanings of characters, the Four Books and the Five Classics.

FROM the Hongkong Printing Press we have received a couple of Chinese calendars which reflect the utmost credit upon the lithographic department of that firm. There is sure to be a large demand for them among the members of the Chinese community.

AS the Ministers of the Government have learned that a party of revolutionists have secretly entered Peking; they have taken every precaution for their own safety by having bodyguards about them on going out. Their residences are also strictly guarded.

THE attention of those who intend visiting Manila during Carnival week is directed to the reduced fares now being offered by the China-Manila Steamship Company, the China Navigation Company, and the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company. Particulars will be found in our advertisement columns.

SAD SEQUEL TO LOVE STORY.

A WOMAN'S ANGER.

A very serious stabbing affray took place last night at Gutzlapp Street, which is a lane running into Queen's Road from Lyndhurst Terrace, in which a Chinaman was disembowelled and had to be removed to hospital. The victim, as far as we are given to understand, is a "boy" employed at 35, Lyndhurst Terrace. At one time, he loved an amah, whom he recently threw up and he took himself to Macao, where he transferred his affections to another woman whom he subsequently married. The amah, feeling that she was greatly insulted, resolved to be even with her quondam lover, and with this purpose in view, she hired a number of men to lay him low. They met the fickle youth in Gutzlapp Street last night, when one of the men knocked the unfortunate one down and stabbed him in the stomach. Sergeant Foley, who was on the scene, soon appeared to see what was on after hearing a whistle. The assailant withdrew the knife and handed it to the sergeant, who arrested two men, together with the amah. The victim's dying deposit was taken last night. It is said that the wounded man, who is in a precarious condition, is not expected to live. In the course of a few days, the suspects will appear to answer a charge, perhaps, of murder.

SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAND
ON OPIUM.

Speaking at the ordinary general meeting of the proprietors of the P. and O. Company, on December 11, Sir Thomas Sutherland said:—"I presume that as philanthropists you must rejoice at the extinction of the Indian opium trade, but as shipowners you have considerable reason to grieve, and what I must say, I greatly doubt, is whether our philanthropic action in this matter will be followed by the Chinese Government in preventing the growth of the native opium in China. I believe that a Chinaman is constitutionally so created and exists in such a climate that the use of opium to a moderate extent is as necessary to him as the use of beer in England."

TRANSPORT OF SPECIE.

In the course of a reference in the report to the causes of the falling off in freight, the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company observe that the "loss of revenue this year might be superficially accounted for by the restricted movement of specie, which is a business entirely dependent on the exchanges, and is in no sense within the company's control." There is, of course, a great deal of truth in this, for owing to the famine, the exports of silver from London to India have very largely diminished, the amount sent out from this country during the last ten months being £7,674,000, which is nearly £3,000,000 below the value of the silver exported in the corresponding period of last year, and about £5,000,000 less than the quantity sent out in the ten months of 1906. Less gold has also been dispatched from London to India, so that altogether the shipments of specie by the P. and O. Company in the period covered by the latest report must have been far below the average, and account for a very material portion of the decline in revenue. At the same time it may not be amiss to remark that, according to reports current in the city, the shipments of specie by German boats engaged in the Indian trade are increasing in consequence of their charges being less onerous.—*Straits Times*.

ACCIDENT TO A PORTUGUESE
CRUISER.

The Portuguese cruiser *Donna Reins Amalia*, which passed through Port Said the other day going eastwards, seems to be having an unfortunate voyage. She is now lying on Ismailia with a broken rudder, awaiting instruction from Portugal, says the *Egyptian Gazette*, of December 14. It is not known if this was caused, or not, by her collision with the *Forestdale*, in Port Said harbour.

YU SHAO, Imperial Duke of the 1st Degree, was recently impeached by the Ministry of the Interior for having caused trouble in intoxication and for impeding the police from making inquiries into the occurrence. He was ordered to be handed to the Imperial Clan Court to be dealt with.

MR. William Cameron Forbes, Vice-Governor of the Philippine Islands, and Mr. Jose R. de Luzuriano, the Commissioner, called yesterday morning on His Excellency the Governor, who invited them to lunch. This invitation, however, they were unable to accept being pledged to a luncheon party at the Hongkong Club arranged in their honour by Mr. Bolles, but they returned to Government House later in the afternoon and were entertained at tea by the Governor.

IT has been a rule, says a native dispatch, that after the demise of an Emperor, some mementoes should be bestowed on high Ministers to perpetuate the memory of the late Emperor. Recently jade ornaments were bestowed on the Grand Secretaries, the Grand Councillors, the Presidents of the different Ministries, and the Hanlins in the Imperial Library as mementoes from the late Emperor. The Viceroy of Manchuria, Chihli and Liang Kiang also received two of these gifts each.

THE Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has a scheme in hand to establish a Cotton-Spinning Mill at Peking, and it is stated that a deputy has been sent to investigate the regulations of the Su Lu Spinning Company in Soochow. He is instructed to ascertain the number of spindles in use by that Company, what the daily output of yarn is and its fineness, what sort has the best consumption, and where the best cotton is produced, so that the new concern may have the benefit of all information.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE AUTUMN MANOEUVRES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 15th January. Ching-Chiu Ki, director of the Canton Military College, who was deputed to Kiangnan to review the autumn manoeuvres there, returned to Canton yesterday. Arrangements have been completed for the institution of a local Deliberative Council at Canton next year, for which a set of regulations consisting of twelve articles has been drafted. A board of directors consisting of the Provincial Commissioner, the Provincial Judge, the Salt Commissioner and the ex-Taoist of Yum-chow Wong Ping Yun has been appointed, and the Kwangchow Prefect Ko Kuu Cheung has been designated to be Proctor. Certain members of the local gentry will also be selected to the proposed Council in co-operation with the officials in administering it. The office of this Council will be opened in the old Governor's yamen building.

A HANDSOME DONATION.

Viceroy H. E. Chang has given instructions to the Canton Shan Hou Chu (Board of Registration) to appropriate \$10,000 from the Government funds to be remitted to the Italian Consul at Hongkong as Kwangtung's provincial donation towards the funds for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquake calamities in South Italy.

ARMED ROBBERY.

On the 13th instant, a gang of over a hundred armed robbers attacked the Ho Tong village in Saou district and ransacked seventeen houses in all, carrying away with them a booty to the extent of no less than ten thousand dollars. The robbers entered the village at 11 p.m. and did not take their departure till 2 o'clock on the following morning.

GERMAN CONSUL.

Viceroy H. E. Chang received the German Consul at Canton this morning at 11 a.m.

THE NATIONAL MOURNING.

Yesterday, another order in connection with the national mourning prohibition, was arrested by the police in Wai On Street inside the city for having shaved his head.

OPIUM LECTURE.

Yesterday the Rev. E. W. Thwing was received by a number of Chinese ladies of respectable families and female students at the Fan Yeung College, where he delivered a lecture on the subject of opium, which was listened to by those present with great interest. Afterwards a tea party was held, when the proceedings ended.

ANXIOUS AUTHORITIES.

The Viceroy has received a telegram from the Opium Prohibition Commissioners at Peking calling for a report showing the progress of the enforcement of the anti-opium regulations in the province of Kwangtung with regard to the percentage of opium smokers who have given up their habit of the drug.

VICEROY'S CONDITIONAL OFFER.

With a view to make the anti-opium regulations observed more strictly, the Viceroy has called the attention of the officials of the different districts to the suppression of opium smoking, and at the same time promised to recommend those officials promotions, if they could make a decrease of 30% or more in the number of opium smokers under their respective jurisdictions, in a year.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.

An affray which might have had a very serious ending took place in a house in the Burkill Road several nights ago, when Peter Hyndman, who it will be remembered, shot and killed Mr. Harry Smith in a house in Haining Road several years ago, and for which he was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, was assaulted by his brother-in-law, Mark Murphy, and a man named Jackson, employed in a cotton mill in Yangtzeport, reports the *Shanghai Times* of 11th inst. The two men went to Hyndman's house in Burkill Road where he is living with his wife, who was formerly Winifred Rose, and demanded admittance, which was refused, Hyndman saying he did not want Jackson around. The men went away to the Sinza station where they complained of having been assaulted and accused Hyndman of having drawn a dagger. They were advised by Sgt. Robinson to apply to the British Court for a summons and they went away. About an hour later young Murphy returned and stated that they had laid out Hyndman and that he was lying in an alley bleeding like a hog. Sgt. Robinson went to the house and there found Jackson standing outside. Mrs. Hyndman, with the front of her dress covered with blood, and holding a lamp in her hand was also there. In answer to the police she said her husband was upstairs in bed where she had assisted him to go after the assault. On being seen it was found that one eye was swollen and closed and the other rapidly closing. His nose was broken and he was covered with blood. Jackson and Murphy were then taken to the station while Hyndman, who did not appear anxious to make a charge against his assailants, was taken to hospital for treatment. In the meantime while Sgt. Robinson was engaged with the injured man, another police sergeant took the statements of Jackson and Murphy and then allowed them to go. It is not believed that the matter will be allowed to rest here, but as soon as Hyndman is in a fit state charges of assault will be made against the two assailants, one of whom, Murphy, has frequently made his appearance before the British Court.

A CHINESE contemporary states that owing to the friction that has arisen through parties of bluejackets or men landing from foreign men-of-war at ports in the Yangtze Valley, the Viceroy has issued general orders to the various Viceroys and Governors to order their subordinates not to allow such landing from foreign men-of-war as it is in contravention of Treaties.

FISHING JUNK LOOTED.

TWO MEN MAKE A BIG HAUL.

Details of another robbery, the victims this time being boat people, have reached the police. For perfection of method and barefaced impudence, the Chinaman is perhaps unequalled. It appears that on the night of the 13th instant, two men boarded a fishing junk in Yau-mai-l Day. The men carried revolvers and knives. No sooner had they gained a footing on the frail craft, than they proceeded to carry out their nefarious plans. After driving the crew into the hold, they investigated every nook and corner of the vessel and succeeded in appropriating one pillow-box, two pieces of clothing, three pairs of socks, one pair of shoes, one pair of binoculars and \$140 in cash. They then departed, leaving the unfortunate victims to make the best of the situation. The robbery was afterwards reported to the Police, who are now investigating the matter.

THE RED SEA.

EXPLANATIONS OF ORIGIN OF PECULIAR NAME.

Mr. Arthur Mynott writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—Various explanations have been put forth as to the origin of the name, The Red Sea.

A. Natural phenomena. (1) Such as the singularly red appearance of the mountains of the western coast, looking as if they were sprinkled with Havannah or Brazil snuff, or brick-dust, of which the redness was reflected in the waters of the sea; (2) the red colour of the water sometimes caused by the presence of zoophytes; (3) the red coral of the sea; (4) the red seaweed; (5) the red storks that have been seen in great numbers; (6) on account of its tropical heat.

B. Etymological derivation. (1) From Edom, 'red'; (2) according to the Greeks and Romans, from a great King Erythras, who reigned in the adjacent country (3) from 'the tradition that Hymyer was the name of apparently the chief Arabian kingdom, whence the Hymyerites, and Homerites; Hymyer appears to be derived from the Arabic shmar, red (Hymyer was so called because of the red colour of his clothing); (4) Asaf also signifies 'red' and it is the root of the names of several places in the peninsula, so called on account of their redness; (5) 'Phœnix' is red, and the Phœnicians came from the Erythraean Sea. In this connection between the Phœnicians and the Hymyerites may be found the true origin of the appellation of the Red Sea.

Edward Stanley Poole further says in Dr. William Smith's Dictionary to the Bible (1853) that the Arabs often call themselves 'red men,' as distinguished from the black, or negro, and the yellow or Turani races; though they call themselves the black as distinguished from the more northern races, whom they term the 'red'; as this epithet is used by them, when thus applied, as meaning both 'red' and 'white.'

DUEL FOR THE QUEEN OF
PORTUGAL.FRENCH SWORDSMAN DEFENDS
ROYAL HONOUR.

A few days ago a Paris daily published an account of the recent events in Portugal which culminated in the assassination of Dom Carlos. In this article, which was signed with a pseudonym, both the late King and Queen Amelia were referred to in the most uncompromising terms. It soon became known that a Portuguese author named the Duke d'Albuquerque was the anonymous writer in question. Queen Amelia, who is the object of deep sympathy in France, both as a Frenchwoman and for her qualities of mind and heart, soon (says the *Morning Leader* Paris correspondent) found a defender. M. Breitmayer, a famous French swordsman, wrote to the Duke d'Albuquerque as follows:—Sir, Until recently you had only spat upon a corpse. Now you have grossly insulted a woman, and a Frenchwoman. You are a disgraceful coward." M. Breitmayer's letter did not produce the desired effect, so M. d'Harcourt, another French swordsman, called out the duke. The consequential duel was fought with swords at Neuilly, and in the second bout the Frenchman's sword pierced his adversary's shoulder. The duel was then stopped. The duellists, on appearing on the ground, had saluted each other with their swords, but there was no reconciliation afterwards, and M. d'Harcourt, as he left the field, cried out, "Vive la Reine!"

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

BLAKE SHIELD.

The following has been selected by the Committee to represent the No. 2 Company, H.K.V.C. in the Blake Shield Rifle Competition to be held on Saturday, 6th February, 1909:—Capt G. P. Lammer, Lieut J. Andrew, C. S. M. Gloy, Sgt. E. A. Chapman, Bomb. H. Quick, and Gunner D. Tolan; the remaining four to complete the Team will be selected later from among the following:—Sergeant A. E. Crapnell, Corp. H. C. Sayer, F. M. Crawford, Bomb. H. Mangin, F. E. Wilkins, Gunner G. G. Catchick, and Gunner A. M. Marshall.

The Committee request that the above mentioned members will take every opportunity for practice.

The following special shoots have been arranged and it is hoped that as many as possible will make it a point of being present:—King's Park Range, Sunday, 24th January, at 2 p.m.

King's Park Range, Sunday, 31st January, at 2 p.m.

King's Park Range, Thursday, 4th February, at 2.30 p.m.

It is also requested that all scores made at these and other practices be returned to the Sec. Secretary.

CHINESE NEW YEAR.

CRACKER FIRING REGULATIONS.

In view of the approaching Chinese New Year, it is notified that permission is given for crackers to be fired as follows:—

Within that portion of the City of Victoria bounded by the following limits:—

1. South. Bonham Road.
2. North. The Frays.
3. West. Western Street.
4. East. West Street and Morrison Street.

On Thursday, the 21st January, from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.; on Friday, the 22nd January, from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.

On Thursday, the 28th January, from 6 a.m. to 8 a.m.

Within that portion of the City of Victoria not comprised in the above limits, and also within that portion of the Kowloon Peninsula which lies to the South of a line running from the junction of Fifth Street and Temple Street, Yau-mai-l, to the Northern boundary of Kowloon Marine Lot No. 40:—

From 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 21st January, till 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 23rd January, and on Thursday, the 28th January, from 6 a.m. to 9 a.m.

Cracker firing is to be strictly confined to the times named above, both within and without the prescribed area; and both sides of all streets, or parts of streets named as the boundaries above are to be considered as 'within' the prescribed area.

LAUNCHING OF THE "MALAYA."

P. AND O. COMPANY'S NEW PASSENGER TENDER.

The lack of suitable tenders for taking passengers and their luggage to and from the steamers in the harbour has long been felt, but the P. and O. Company is now preparing to institute a marked improvement in this respect, for the finest passenger tender afloat in Singapore was launched at the Keppel Harbour yard, this morning, and will be ready for service about March 1, reports the *Straits Times* of 9th inst.

The new craft is called the *Malaya* and is constructed of selected hard woods, and specially designed for the comfort of the patrons of the line. A commodious cabin forward will accommodate passengers in bad weather and there is abundant room for baggage aft.

The *Malaya* measures seventy feet in length, between perpendiculars, is loaded feet across decks and has a moulded depth of seven feet. Her draught is six feet and she is expected to make nine and a half knots. She was designed by Mr. K. G. Yule, and constructed by the Tanjong Pagar Dock Board.

The launching was to have taken place at 10.30 sharp, but after Mrs. H. W. Buckland, wife of the local agent for the P. and O. Company, had broken the inevitable bottle of wine across the bows and the blocks had been knocked out from under the stern the *Malaya* glided half way down to the water's edge and then refused to go any further.

A dock tug was requisitioned and when a huge cable had been brought ashore and fastened to the *Malaya's* stern, only a slight pull was necessary to draw her into her element, the cheers of British and Chinese being joined as she glided down the ways at 11.20 a.m.

Those who had gathered to witness the launching were Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Buckland; Mr. K. G. Yule, the Chief Draughtsman; Mr. S. A. Lane, Chairman Tanjong Pagar Dock Board; Mr. W. G. Niven, Secretary; Mr. G. F. Robertson, Dockyard Manager; Mr. J. N. Dick, Government Marine Surveyor; Mr. W. N. Masterton, Assistant Marine Surveyor; Mr. A. T. McFarlane, representing the Underwriters; Mr. N. Weatherstone, Superintendent Engineer and Mrs. R. C. Edwards.

The launching having been successfully concluded, the party adjourned to the gate house to drink to the long and useful career of the new craft.

THE FIRE ON THE "SITHONIA"

The steamer *Sithonia* returned to Colombo, on December 31, after discharging the damaged cargo. On arrival, a survey of some of the cargo left on board was made, and the cargo was ordered to be landed. Another survey to ascertain the seaworthiness of the vessel, will be held in a few days. In all probability, the *Sithonia* would resume her voyage on the 15th instant.

THE BITER BIT.

FLOUR FOR OPIUM.

Alfred Smiles (39), a recent arrival from Sydney, was charged at the City Court, Melbourne, with having had opium, suitable for smoking, in his possession. He admitted the offence.

Customs-detective Christie said a tin of opium, suitable for smoking, had been found in defendant's possession. He said he had obtained it in Sydney a few days previously in a house at Albert Park witness and two constables discovered in a room rented by Smiles 8 tins made up like tins of opium, but which proved to contain flour. There was a paper bag in the room which contained five or six pounds of flour. A number of red labels in Chinese characters were also found in the room. Mr. Crosswell, P.M., said defendant had evidently intended to commit a fraud upon the Chinese.

Defendant: I was taken down myself. I paid £100 for 50 tins of flour.

Mr. Crosswell, P.M.: You evidently intended to commit fraud.

Defendant was fined £45.

We have just received the December number of *The Far Eastern Review*, which is a record publication in itself. The number is principally devoted to the deaths of the late Emperor and Empress Dowager, with half-page photographs of China's strong men and short biographical sketches. The proprietors are to be congratulated on their latest excellent publication.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

CONTROL SCHEME CONSIDERED.

ITS FINANCIAL ASPECT.

In our last article on the opium question it was mentioned that the recommendations as to what might, advantageously be done towards a prospective restriction in the abuse of the drug, would be dealt with separately, says the *Singapore Free Press* of 9th inst. We to-day proceed to consider what the positive results of the inquiry are in this direction. With the minor recommendations there can be no quarrelling. They are that extra prohibitions should be put on the purchase by women and children, that women should not be concerned in the management of opium shops in any capacity, and that the use should be prohibited in brothels. All these are excellent suggestions and will have a beneficial, if minor, effect on the possibility of abuse in the use of the drug. In fact they are likely to meet with such general approbation that they need no further discussion. Having thus cleared the ground of the lesser measures we may turn to the main recommendation of the Commission. This is that the Government should take the control of the opium business into its own hands. In such a course the Government has several examples by which to be guided. There is the action of the United States in the Philippines, the action of the Japanese Government in Formosa and the action of the Netherlands Government in Java and its attendant territories. In all these three places Government control of some sort has been tried with varying results. As to the Philippines we are not at the moment in possession of documents or evidence (through this report, as to the success of the movement. As to Formosa we have a very luminous and rather startling document placed before us, which will make thinking people consider very carefully whether it is wise to put an absolute confidence in the statements of China's intentions towards opium suppression. This Formosa document is valuable, because it deals with the methods which a nation, which has distinctly set up a claim to adopt an attitude towards public morality similar to the attitude of the West, takes to prove that her claim is genuine; and it is moreover the nearest comparison to what may be generally expected from China, that we are likely to obtain.

WHAT HAPPENED IN FORMOSA.

The document in question is a letter of Dr. J. L. Maxwell, medical missionary in Formosa, written to Mr. Alexander, and we make no apology for the length of the extracts, from this letter dated July, 1907, are as follows:

"The revenue from opium, after the Japanese have been in possession of the island for twelve years, still remains one of the principal items of income, and it is difficult to see how the authorities would succeed in making both ends meet without it, and there is no doubt that they feel this strongly themselves.

When the Japanese took over the island they estimated the number of smokers at 6 per cent of the inhabitants, that is to say, before any licences had been issued. Taking their own number of licensed users of the drug as given in 1901, the percentage of licensed smokers is 3 per cent. There are, however, a great many who use opium, principally in the way of swallowing, who do so without obtaining licences. I have questioned a number of the natives on the point, and many of them would make the number of unlicensed smokers as many as 25 per cent of the whole. I think this is an exaggeration. If, however, it is as I should think, nearly 20 per cent, then we get back to the original 6 per cent of the inhabitants that it was when the Japanese came. If one were to put the number as low as 10 per cent, which I am certain is far below the true number, we still have 5 per cent using the drug, which means that at the present rate of decrease it will take more than a century still before the evil habit is eradicated.

Criminals confined in the Japanese prisons in the island are at once compulsorily deprived of the drug, and their licences taken away. When these men are set free again their opium licences are returned to them when they leave the prison. It is very hard to believe that a Government which does this is really anxious to put an end to the bad habit.

There are many licensed smokers, with ages ranging from nineteen to twenty-five and upwards. It is impossible to believe that these, who would have been children, many of them not yet in and none of them out of their teens, when licences were first issued were already habitual smokers.

It is almost incredible the difficulty that a smoker has to get rid of his licence, even though he has really given up the use of the drug. The authorities often refuse to allow him to return it.

We do not produce the above to prove or disprove the ability of the Japanese Government to suppress the use of opium—though their ability is emphatically stated by Mr. Maxwell—but to show that in considering the suppression of this habit as concerns China, the nearest example we have to the possible course of action which might be taken by that country, does not justify us in accepting without very considerable reserve the claims of the Anti Opium party, that unless we adopt stringent measures we shall not be assisting China but retarding her.

THE NETHERLANDS INDIES CASE.

There remains therefore in local examples the case of the Netherlands Indies, and it is here that we come to the most hopeful and useful aspect of the case for Government control. In the Netherlands Indies—at present in Java and in the future according as it is gradually extended all over those colonies the Government takes complete control of opium regulating not only the import of the raw material and its manufacture, but also its subsequent distribution. This goes rather further than the Straits Commission is prepared to recommend, as the Commission's scheme stops short of distribution to purchasers. Now the office evidence regarding the success of the Government control in Java, both as regards an increase in the revenue and a decrease in the use, is emphatic, and if we could stop there there could be little

cavilling at following a lead so excellent. But there are conditions entering into the adoption of such a system, which have to be carefully considered. In the first place Java is not a free entry country. It has established custom houses at all ports of any size, and that means that not only has it in existence the actual system for detection of smuggling but it has that system in a state of such order and good working as comes from a continuous use over very many years. Now the Commission are absolutely emphatic that any attempt to hamper the freedom of the Port can under no circumstances be considered. We therefore arrive at the conclusion that a preventive service has to be adopted without any of those aids which have had so material an effect in making the Government control of the import of opium into Java, comparatively easy.

The evidence on the question of the comparative ability of Government and the Firm to successfully run such a preventive service, is too conflicting to be of any great use. Very capable witnesses, in some cases either present farmers or past farmers, and officials in high places in those departments which deal more directly with Chinese affairs, have expressed absolutely contrary opinions, and we are left to form our own conclusions as to whether Government would be more likely to prevent smuggling than is the Firm at present. This is of course one of the great dangers, because the working of the department by Government will, certainly be far more costly than its working by the Firm, and if that working is not to be as efficient even if not more efficient, than is the present Firm in the matter of preventing smuggling, then the adoption of Government control is going to bring about an extremely serious diminution of revenue, with concurrently, a practically certain increase in the use of opium.

The new system would of course mean a far more satisfactory service as far as the general public is concerned. There have always been grave complaints as to the treatment of the public by the thintings, complaints which may be taken as being quite correctly grounded. Under Government this matter should be improved. And it is in such respects that we foresee great danger financially; it is more likely that the scheme would be a comparative financial failure owing to side issues of this kind, than that it would be wrecked owing to excessive increase of smuggling. In using the words comparative failure, we do not wish it to be understood that we anticipate that there would be an actual loss on the department that would be carrying the conclusions too far.

THE QUESTION OF LOSS.

But if this system is to be employed there is a limit beyond which the financial difference between the receipts under the Firm system and the receipts under Government control, should not be allowed to go, because if it does go it would mean the establishment of a very costly scheme at such a sacrifice of revenue as would be disastrous. The limit of loss remains for Government to fix, presuming it proposes to adopt the view of the Commission.

The danger of increased expenditure under a Government system, I think, we think, in the fact that it is impossible to safeguard the economical use of public money, to the same extent as it is to safeguard private commercial money. We see too many examples of this in Municipal trading adventures to be able to shut our eyes to the fact. It would be obviously impossible to allow Government thintings to be the same class of men as at present, or to be dressed as at present. There would be a decided increase of wages to face, quite apart from any increase of staff, and a very decided increase in such minor matters as uniforms, office supplies, examination buildings, and the general fitting out of a very important department. This would be quite apart from the supply of efficient European supervision, which would have to be fairly large and well paid. Now many of all these alterations and additions would be absolutely added burdens on the running expenses, because at present the Firm simply goes along without them, but they could not be avoided under the suggested scheme because once a Government department takes up any work it becomes the chopping block of public criticism, and a far higher standard has to be set in the conduct of such a department than has to be set when the same work is managed commercially. This is inevitable because it is almost impossible to get into the way of regarding public departments as being run for profit; the tendency, and a very strong tendency it is, is to regard a public department primarily as a means not of providing revenue, but of conducting a business section of Government administration in a manner which shall make it attain the highest standard of efficiency practically regardless of cost. That is of course as long as the crisis is kept within the reasonable bounds of the department paying its way. There can never be the same careful scrutiny of expenditure in the sense of economy, in a Government undertaking, as there invariably is in a successful business venture.

For all these reasons the proposal of the Commission has to be approached with a determination to examine it in all its bearings, very minutely before adopting it. It may be found on further inquiry that there is a half way course. That some means may be taken towards bridging the expenditure of the Firm and the result obtained more in consonance with the view of Government, in the direction of Government control. Some method might be found of amalgamating the detective systems, and supervising the distribution more effectively, but these are ways and means we cannot pursue here.

OTHER TAXATION.

Finally we come to the other possible solution of the question, the solution that the Committee has not added to its actual replies to references. That is the possibility of making up losses by other taxation. Generally the Chinese witnesses were decidedly averse to other taxation. "A poll tax was derided, and a tax on outgoing coolies not greeted with favour, and the only real solution put forward is the suggestion of an income tax, but here the difficulties of collection and the

enormous possibilities of evasion are noted as being not far short of insuperable. Mr. Cowan, who is one of the very few who have apparently thought out the question, proposes increased stamp and death duties, a small income tax, and a number of minor taxes. But without being considered too hard on the Chinese surely it may be justly claimed that in this matter they should bear a very considerable portion if not the whole of the taxation necessary. Abolish opium and the Chinese community, that is to say the poorer portion, goes practically tax free. It is then proposed to make up for this immunity by taxing the general community of a higher class. We see no reason for this absolute freedom of the lower classes from taxation. They live here in a way which it would be impossible for them to do in China, and we venture to add elsewhere, and have finer opportunities of improving their position than they would ever have of attaining in their own land, and it seems reasonable they should contribute some small share towards the cost of maintaining that administration which showers benefits upon them. At present they only pay if they indulge in pleasure. The taxation is indirect but valuable, and it seems iniquitous to take off such taxation and impose it on another section of the community who already pay taxation in other forms. The whole question of additional taxation requires mature consideration, and it will be a serious mistake if the Commission's suggestion is adopted without there being a clear understanding as to the probable loss of revenue and the proposed method of making that good.

IF ALL MEN WERE EQUALLY RICH.

MULTI-MILLIONAIRES ON WHAT WOULD HAPPEN.

The fallacy of the State ownership of capital, one of the leading Socialist doctrines, is vigorously exposed in articles by the world's greatest millionaires, Mr. John D. Rockefeller and Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in the Christmas number of the *World's Work*.

There is a striking similarity in the arguments of both, though Mr. Carnegie develops his theme more fully.

"All that the millionaire can get out of life is superior food, raiment and shelter," says Mr. Carnegie. "Only a small, a very small, percentage of all his millions can be absolutely wasted."

"When the Socialist, therefore, speaks of all wealth going back to the State, he proclaims no great change in its mission. The State, sole owner, would use it just as the owners now use all but a fraction of it; that is invest it in some of the multitudinous ways leading to the reward of labour."

Mr. Carnegie supposes that a philanthropist has decided to act on the Socialist ideal of distributing his wealth equally among the poor. He gives his money to the crowding thousands, and returns at night to see the result, and shudders at the vision that presents itself.

"Are these indeed men and women, or only degraded wretches in a human form?" he asks. "Is it not evident to all that the first and indispensable work of the Socialist is the elevation of humanity to that standard of conduct which would ensure the wise and sober use of benefactions?"

FOR EACH PERSON.

"Imagine," Mr. Carnegie says, "every man, woman, and child in Britain receiving £70, which is one's proportion of 'the national wealth if equally divided. What would be the result? Saturday for a time, then rich and poor as before slowly emerging, the last state worse than the first."

"It is self-evident that there is at present no foundation on which wealth can be equally distributed."

He emphasises the point that only competence is desirable, and wealth non-essential. The article must have been written before Sir Christopher Furness outlined his scheme of co-operation, for Mr. Carnegie presents the idea of profit sharing as a solution for the pressing problem of the age.

"Co-partnership," he says, "tends to bring a realising sense of the truth to both labour and capital, that their interests, broadly considered, are mutual."

Mr. Rockefeller's views coincide with Mr. Carnegie's.

"While men of wealth control great sums of money," says the richest man in the world, "they do not and cannot use them for themselves."

"Up to the present time no scheme has yet presented itself which seems to afford a better method of handling capital than that of individual ownership."

"We might put money into the Treasury of the nation and of the various states, but we do not find any promise in the national or State Legislatures, viewed from the experiences of the past, that the funds would be expended for the general weal more effectively than under the present methods, nor do we find in any of the schemes of Socialism a promise that wealth would be more wisely administered for the general good."

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board will be held on Tuesday next, at 3.45 p.m. Following are the orders of the day.

Correspondence relative to spitting nuisance. Complaint relative to offensive smell from the chair's fire being stored in a godown in Observation Place, Wauchai.

Results of the examinations made under "The Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance 1896" for the quarter ended December 31st, 1908. Macao mortality return for the weeks ending December 28th, 1908 and January 4th and 11th, 1909. Mortality statistics for the week ending December 26th, 1908. Lime-washing return for the fortnight ending December 29th, 1908. Rat return for the week ending January 2nd, 1909.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on 15th inst.:

Though the volume of business has not been large, there has again been a fair demand for stocks and rates generally continue steady.

Banks.—It is officially announced that subject to audit, the directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, will recommend at the forthcoming meeting, a dividend of £2, and a bonus of 5¢ per share, add to reserve fund the sum of \$500,000, and carry forward about \$300,000. On this news becoming known, the market immediately strengthened and shares were required for. The rate rose rapidly to \$87½, without including sellers and at the close buyers prevail at this figure. The London quotation has risen to £83.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are slightly easier at \$195. North China are still in demand at \$114. Yangtze have been dealt in at \$185 in the North. Unions remain steady at \$225.

Fire Insurances.—There are sellers of China Fires at \$100. Hongkong Fires have been in strong demand. Sales have taken place at various rates and they are required for at \$130.

Shipping.—Douglases are in demand at \$53½ but sellers are not forthcoming. A further demand for Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats has set in, and sales have been effected at \$19½. Shell Transport can be sold at 46½. Star Ferries (old) have weakened to \$23½ but there are buyers at the rate. China and Manilas have weakened to \$13.

Refineries.—There is no business to report in stocks under this heading, the rates for which are unchanged.

Mining.—Rates are slightly easier at \$81. Chinese Engineerings have buyers in the North at \$114.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have sellers at \$45½. Whampoa Docks are quoted \$92. Shanghai Docks have declined to \$117½ with sellers. Hongkong Wharves have risen to \$139 at which rate there are buyers in the North.

Laos, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels have advanced to \$86, closing in good demand, Hongkong Land is wanted at \$92. There are sellers of Shanghai Laos at \$112. Humphreys Estate have weakened to \$92.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have buyers at \$15.78. Hongkong Cottons are firm at \$9.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos have changed hands at \$14 and more can probably be placed. Green Island Cements have been the medium of large business shares having been disposed of at \$980, and \$94, and there are buyers at higher rates. Hongkong Ropes are firmer and can be placed at \$4. In the North, Langkats have improved to \$15.85, closing with buyers and Sumatras have sellers at \$11.

Exchange.—The Bank's selling rate on London is 119 5/16 on demand. The T. J. T. rate on Shanghai is 7 1/2.

Dividend Payable.—Hongkong & Shanghai Banks dividend and bonus of £2.5/1.

Forward Settlements.—The following dates have been fixed by the Stock Brokers' Association of Hongkong for Forward Settlements:

January Settlement	16th January
February	26th February
March	30th March
April	29th April
May	31st May
June	29th June

OIL SPRINGS IN TIMOR.

A number of Sydney business men, including Dr. Elliott, have been successful in securing large tracts of country on the southern coast of Timor, where there are valuable oil springs, and Mr. F. T. Trouton, who was deputed by the principals to report on the property and the prospects of building up a new industry for Australia, returned to Sydney recently by the E. and A. Company's steamer *Eastern*.

The oil, it is reported, is of excellent quality, and comparatively free from impurities. Great volumes have been running to waste from time immemorial, but definite steps are likely to be taken before long in the direction of building up an export trade. On the opposite side of Timor, it is stated, there are also extensive oil springs, but in order to avoid the possibility of competition, the Standard Oil Trust some years ago secured the leases. Nothing, however, has been done towards establishing the industry there.—*Sydney Morning Herald*.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS.

French (*Polynesian*) 18th inst.
American (*Korea*) 18th inst, 3 p.m.
English (*Danahua*) 21st inst., 8 a.m.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Biwa Maru*, European Line, left Shanghai for this port on 16th inst., and is expected here on 19th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Yawata Maru*, Australian Line, left Manila for this port on 16th inst., and is expected here on 18th inst., a.m.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Kumano Maru*, Australian Line, left Nagasaki for this port on 15th inst., and is expected here on 19th inst., a.m.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Atsuta Maru*, American Line, left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on 15th inst., and is expected here on 24th inst.

The P. & O. S. S. Co's s.s. *Korea* with the American Mail from San Francisco, 2nd ship, will be due to arrive in Hongkong on 18th inst., at 3 p.m.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's s.s. *Danahua* left Singapore for this port on 16th inst. at 10.30 a.m., with the outward English Mails, and is due here on 19th inst., at 8 a.m.

The C. P. & N. Co's s.s. *Empress of China* arrived at Yokohama at 11 p.m., on 14th inst., and left again at noon Friday, for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at noon on 16th inst.

Today's Advertisements.

MANILA CARNIVAL.
February 2nd to 9th, 1909.

REDUCED RETURN FARE OF \$60.00 available for 6 weeks will be issued for the following Passenger Steamers:

Leaving Hongkong
"TEAN".....26th January.
"CHANGSHA".....31st
"TAMING".....and February.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1909. [94]

CHINESE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Government Notification No. 19 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 22nd and 23rd inst.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1909. [97]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship
"ARRATOON APCAR"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1909. [95]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer
"MALTA."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1909. [94]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship
"SLAVONIA."

Captain Peter, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1909. [96]

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

Customs officials in Bangkok have been making some very smart seizures of contraband opium. One could scarcely imagine the various ingenious methods adopted for smuggling the drug. The *Siam Free Press*, of 30th ult., says:—We hear of it being found concealed in innocent looking umbrellas, in double-bottomed buckets, in hollows carved in the soles of sandals and other quaint places that does credit to the inventive genius of the smuggler. Still the eagle-eyed and wide-awake Customs guards are equal to the task, but we hear of a means found to smuggle opium recently which will necessitate the use of X-rays in the future. The Customs officials seized 18½ tins of opium on board the *Pittanulok* on Monday, the drug being neatly concealed in a coal bunker.

A BRIDE FOR KING MANUEL.

AN INTERESTING RUMOUR.

Paris, Dec. 14.
It is rumoured in diplomatic circles, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Pelt Journal*, that negotiations have been opened between Portugal and Lisbon with a view to a marriage between King Manuel and Princess Victoria Louise, daughter of the Kaiser.
The Princess is seventeen years of age. It is possible that King Manuel will shortly visit Berlin.—*Central News*.

Public Companies.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 28th January, 1909, at 11.15 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 21st January, to THURSDAY, the 28th January (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOLE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1909. [87]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 28th January, 1909, at 11.30 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 19th January, to THURSDAY, the 28th January (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Ltd.

General Agents for The West Point Building Company, Ltd.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1909. [84]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 28th January, 1909, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 19th January, to THURSDAY, the 28th January (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1909. [83]

Intimations.

FOUND.

AT the Club Lusitano, on the 2nd inst., after the first performance of "The Geisha," ONE GOLD LADY'S BRACELET, with Chinese Gold Coin pendant.

Owner can have same on application to—
THE SECRETARY,
Club Lusitano.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1909. [63]

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SHOW.

THE FLOWER and VEGETABLE SHOW will be held on the 26th and 27th February in the Botanic Gardens.

Intending Exhibitors should send in their entries to the Hon. Secretary not later than 17th February.

Copies of the Rules and Schedule may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.
L. GIBBS,
6, Beaconsfield Arcade.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1909. [66]

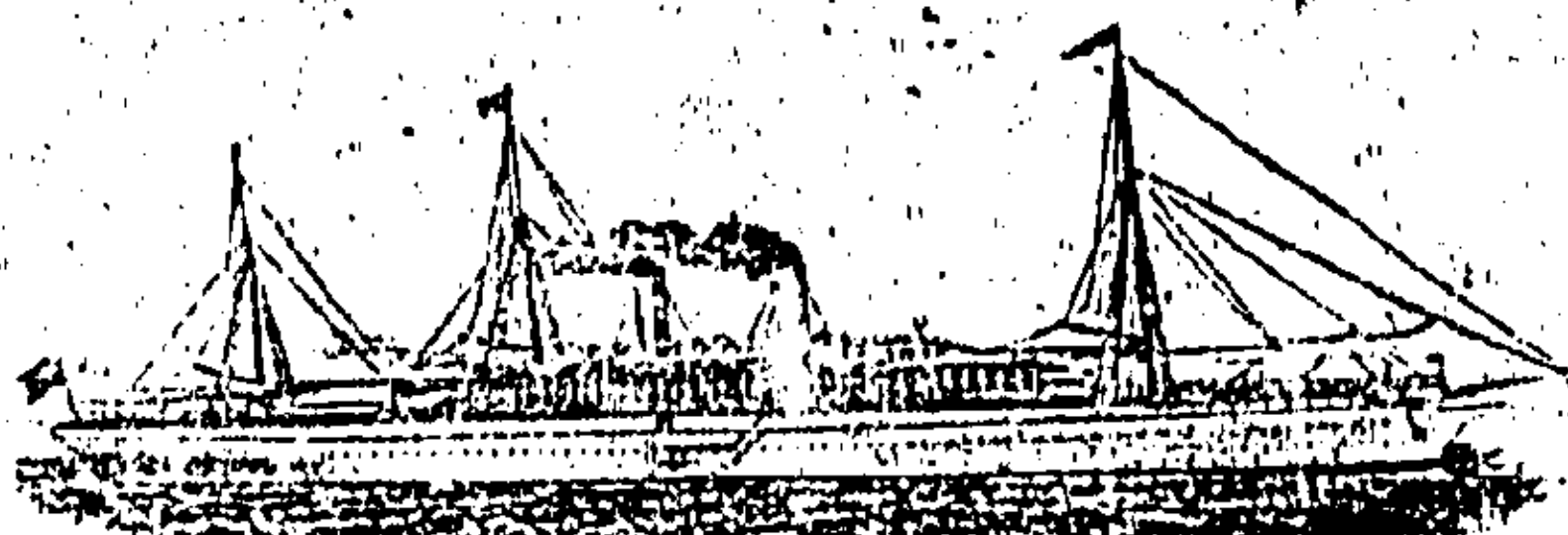
THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Mercantile Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on Application.)

THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,
ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [14]

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days Ocean Travel.

12 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Feb. 13th	March 5th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	TUESDAY, Mar. 2nd	Mar. 26th
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Mar. 13th	April 2nd
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, April 10th	April 30th
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, May 1st	May 21st
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	TUESDAY, May 11th	June 4th

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Postal "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York 47.10.
Hongkong to London, Intermediate, on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways, 44.00.

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleepers Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c.,
Corner Padder Street and Praya, Opposite Black Pier.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	HANGSANG	SUNDAY, 17th Jan., Daylight.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALOUTTA KUMSANG	KUMSANG	TUESDAY, 19th Jan., Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	NAMSANG	THURSDAY, 4th Feb., Noon.

FOR THE MANILA CARNIVAL—Feb. 2nd to 9th 1909.

A Special reduced fare of 50% for Return Passengers will be issued for our Sailings to Manila of the 29th January and 6th February, available for 30 days from date of issue. Passengers taking out these tickets are exempt from the Head Tax.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Managers.

Telephone No. 61.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
PASEROEAN	"SHANTUNG"	17th Jan., Daylight.
HAIPHONG	"HUPEH"	19th " 10 A.M.
HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	20th " "
MANILA	"TAMING"	20th " 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	20th " 4 P.M.
CEBU & ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	21st " "
MANILA	"TEAN"	25th " 3 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"CHANGSHA"	31st " 4 P.M.

MANILA and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1909.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamships between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewards carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	2540	Almond	MANILA	THURSDAY, 21st Jan., at 5 P.M.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 30th Jan., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1909.

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICA and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DELHI."

Captain J. D. Andrews, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 23rd January, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. Victoria, 7,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the K.M.S. Arcadia, due in London on 6th March, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all packages are required.

For further Particulars, a ply to

A. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1909.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA, VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer Tons Captain Sailing Date

Swerve	6,232	W. Shotton	11th Feb.
Gymre	4,023	J. C. A. Hall	11th Mar.
Gymre	4,023	S. S. Cowley	8th April
Laverie	4,769	R. J. Howie	6th May

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1909.

CHARGEURS REUNIS.

(FRENCH STEAMSHIP CO.)

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE TO AMERICA.

(CANADA, UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CHILI, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.)

Connecting at Vancouver with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

OVERLAND Cargo taken for ALL CANADIAN and UNITED STATES PORTS.

THE Steamship

"AMIRAL DUPERRE."

Captain Martin, will be despatched on or about the 27th inst., for SHANGHAI, JAPAN and SAN FRANCISCO, &c., as above.

For further particulars apply to the Agent—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1909.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. E. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. OWRE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4.

Meals \$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
and
SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 2, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 14th Jan., 1909.

Shipping—Steamers.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"POLYNESIE,"

Captain Broc, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 18th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

P. DE CHAMPMORIN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1909.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK:

S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE," 19th Jan.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1908.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON, ANTWERP AND HAMBURG.

THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE"

will be despatched for the above Ports about end of January, 1909.

For further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1909.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EASTERN."

Captain McArthur, will be despatched as above WEDNESDAY, the 3rd February, 1909, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

M.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1909.

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"HEADLEY"

will be despatched for the above Ports on or about FRIDAY, the 12th February, 1909.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1909.

Intimations.

FABST BREWING COMPANY,

MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SIEMSEN & Co.,

Agents for

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1907.

THERAPY MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED

IN DRUGS (TASTELESS) FORM.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the result of research and experiment, which has led to the discovery of a new and powerful medicine, which is now being prepared in the form of a tasteless drug, and is being sold in the form of a medicine.

The medicine is now being prepared in the form of a tasteless drug, and is being sold in the form of a medicine.

The medicine is now being prepared in the form of a tasteless drug, and is being sold in the form of a medicine.

The medicine is now being prepared in the form of a tasteless drug, and is being sold in the form of a medicine.

The medicine is now being prepared in the form of a tasteless drug, and is being sold in the form of a medicine.

The medicine is now being prepared in the form of a tasteless drug, and is being sold in the form of a medicine.

The medicine is now being prepared in the form of a tasteless drug, and is being sold in the form of a medicine.

The medicine is now being prepared in the form of a tasteless drug, and is being sold in the form of a medicine.

The medicine is now being prepared in the form of a tasteless drug, and is being sold in the form of a medicine.

The medicine is now being prepared in the form of a tasteless drug, and is being sold in the form of a medicine.

The medicine is now being prepared in the form of a tasteless drug, and is being sold in the form of a medicine.

The medicine is now being prepared in the form of a tasteless drug, and is being sold in the form of a medicine.

The medicine is now being prepared in the form of a tasteless drug, and is being sold in the form of a medicine.

The medicine is now being prepared in the form of a tasteless drug, and is being sold in the form of a medicine.

The medicine is now being prepared in the form of a tasteless drug, and is being sold in the form of a medicine.

The medicine is now being prepared in the form of a tasteless drug, and is being sold in the form of a medicine.

The medicine is now being prepared in the form of a tasteless drug, and is being sold in the form of a medicine.

The medicine is now being prepared in the form of a tasteless drug, and is being sold in the form of a medicine.

The medicine is now being prepared in the form of a tasteless drug, and is being sold in the form of a medicine.

The medicine is now being prepared in the form of a tasteless drug, and is being sold in the form of a medicine.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

(Corrected, 15th January, 100 cts. per 5 Mts.)

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef—Prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B.

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk

" Roast—Shiu

" Breast—Ngau Lam

" Soup, Tong Yuk

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa

" Sirloin—Ngau Lau

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chung

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li

" Head—Ngau Tau

" Heart—Ngau Sum

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kiu

" Feet—Ngau Keok

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu

" Tail—Ngau Mei

" Liver—Ngau Gon

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To

" Calver's Head and Feet—Ngau-chai

" Lamb—Keok

" Mutton Chop—Yeung Pui Kwai

" Leg—Yeung Pui

" Shoulder—Yeung Shau

" Pig's Chittlings—Chi cheong

" Brains—Chi Know

" Feet—Chi Keok

" Fry—Chi Chai

" Head—Chi Tau

" Heart—Chi Sum

" Kidneys—Chi Yiu

" Liver—Chi Kon

" Pork Chop—Chi Pui Kwai

" Corned—Ham Chiu Yuk

" Leg—Chi Pui

" Fat or Lard—Chi Yau

" Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau

" Keok

" Heart—Yeung Sum

" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu

" Liver—Yeung Gon

" Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chi Chai

" Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau

" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau

" Veal—Ngau

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. B. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE NET PROFIT PER SHARE OF LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$14,000,000 \$15,500,000	\$2,005,774	Interim of £2 for first half year @ 2 1/2% 1/91-21.942	5 1/2 %	\$375 buyers London £86
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	\$4,000,000 \$15,000,000	\$10,223	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	\$51
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$233,757 \$411,990 \$185,000 Tls. 250,000 Tls. 303,747 Tls. 118,277	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$195
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$1,100,000	Tls. 160,512	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1907	5 1/2 %	Tls. 104 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	13,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$303,478 \$129,095 \$727,648 \$1,000,000 \$199,032 \$85,157	\$2,506,021	Final of \$25 making \$45 for 1906 and 1/2 interim of \$30 for 1907	5 1/2 %	\$82 1/2
Yongtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$346,097 \$13,802	\$591,703	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$185 sales
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	0,000	\$100	\$30	\$1,000,000 \$346,097 \$13,802	\$372,432	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1906	7 1/2 %	\$106 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$428,037	\$27 for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$337 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000 \$104,638 \$100,000 \$4,638	\$1,035	\$1 for 1906	...	\$13 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	70,000	\$50	\$50	\$3,500,000 \$3,500,000	Nil.	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 1/2 %	\$33 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$12,000,000 \$12,000,000	\$17,755	\$1 1/2 for first half-year ending 30.6.08	8 1/2 %	\$30 1/2
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	\$10,000,000 \$10,000,000	£13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ 1/2 ex 1/9 1/10=55.154	5 1/2 %	\$37 1/2
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 14,510	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for account 1908	7 1/2 %	Tls. 47 1/2 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	£63,817	Second interim of 1/- for a/c 1908	6 1/2 %	46 1/2 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$5,000 \$5,000	\$98	\$1.00 for year ending 30.6.1908	4 1/2 %	\$53 1/2 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 15,000 Tls. 15,000	Tls. 6,869	Final of Tls. 2 1/2 making Tls. 5 for 1907	11 %	Tls. 45
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	100	\$100	\$100,000 \$100,000	Dr. \$279,271	\$8 for year ending 31.12.05	...	112 1/2
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	100	\$100	\$70,000 \$70,000	Dr. \$135,132	\$1 for 1907	...	18
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	10.50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 3 1/2 for year ending 31.8.05	...	Tls. 90 buyers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	£11,556	Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year end- ing 29.2.08	7 %	Tls. 16 1/2 buyers
Rub Austrian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	\$500,000 \$500,000	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/-=48 cents	...	\$8 1/2 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$450,000 \$450,000	\$3,726	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	50	\$50	\$3,000,000 \$3,000,000	\$3,556	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$45 1/2 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$2,500,000 \$2,500,000	\$384,847	Interim of \$4 for account 1908	8 1/2 %	\$92
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 23,742	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 75 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	38,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 697,257 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 125,000	Tls. 22,626	Interim of Tls. 4 for account 1908	6 %	Tls. 139 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 6,531	Tls. 6 for 1907	6 %	Tls. 100 1/2
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$750,000 \$750,000	Dr. \$1,200	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	...	\$144 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$751,845 \$751,845	\$9,178	\$2 1/2 for 1906	...	\$86 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$600,000 \$600,000	\$14,639	Interim of \$3 for account 1908	7 %	\$92 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$5,000,000 \$5,000,000	\$56,915	Interim of \$3 1/2 for account 1908	7 1/2 %	\$92 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$4,621	70 cents for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$33 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$300,000 \$300,000	\$653	\$1 1/2 for 1907	5 1/2 %	\$33 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,523,045 Tls. 170,000	Tls. 107,547	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1908	7 %	Tls. 120 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$625,000 \$625,000	\$1,541	Interim of \$2 for account 1908	9 %	\$46 sellers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,000	Tls. 8,810	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 78 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 45,939 \$20,000	\$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	5 1/2 %	\$9 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175,000 Tls. 175,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	...	Tls. 69
Loon-king-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none Tls. 28,257	Tls. 6,308	Tls. 8 for 1906	...	Tls. 73 sellers
Soy Choo Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none Tls. 28,257	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1905	...	Tls. 285 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$1,500 \$1,500	£648	1 10/- p 37 shares for 1907=\$1.037	11 1/2 %	\$32 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$720,000 \$720,000	Nil.	\$1.20 for 1907	11 %	\$112
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$500,000	£61,138	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	\$52
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000 \$1,250,000	\$3,193	80 cents for 1907	8 %	\$10 sellers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$187,500 \$187,500	\$48	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	3 1/2 %	\$14 sellers ex. d.
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,000,000 \$4,000,000	\$5,078	Interim of 40 cents for account 1908	10 %	\$50.95 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$120,000 \$120,000	\$251	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 %	\$12 buyers
Hall & Holts, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$420,000 \$420,000	\$18,957	\$2 for year ending 28.2.08	10 %	\$21 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000 \$600,000	\$9,321	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08	6 1/2 %	\$18 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000 \$125,000	\$4,578	Interim of \$4 for account 1908	8 1/2 %	\$220 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000 \$600,000	\$8,191	Interim of \$1 for account 1908	8 %	\$24 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,603	Tls. 17,127	4th Quarterly div. of Tls. 10 and bonus of Tls. 10 making \$50 to date	5 1/2 %	Tls. 855 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000 \$250,000	\$7,471	80 cents on fully paid shares and 5 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	6 1/2 %	\$14
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$500,000	Nil.	None	...	\$3
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$750,000 \$750,000	Nil.	None	...	\$8
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	14,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 120 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,320 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 8,493	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 24 for 1907	11 1/2 %	Tls. 125 sellers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,150	£20	£20	Tls. 190,000 Tls. 190,000	Tls. 18,123	Final of 27/6 making 52/6 for 1907	...	Tls. 437 1/2
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$150,000 \$150,000	Dr. \$56,628	None	...	\$24
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$100,000 \$100,000	\$236	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	7 1/2 %	\$24 buyers
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 202	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	5 %	Tls. 94 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$500,000	\$1,160	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$1.80 on 100 Four-cts shares for vt. end. 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$13 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$100,000	\$6,428	Interim of 30 cents a/c 1908	6 1/2 %	\$91
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$900,000 \$900,000	\$3,095	Final of 30 cts. making 60 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1908	...	\$4
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$105,000 \$105,000	none	Dividends Payable:- Hongkong & Shanghai B'king Corporation	£2.5/-	

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits

Intimations.

DON'T BUY

ELSEWHERE BEFORE YOU CALL AT

FRENCH STORE

(Opposite ASTOR HOUSE).

NOW SHOWING

A Large and Fancy Assortment of The Best FRENCH TOYS, DOLLS,

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE,

PERNOT BISCUITS.

&c. &c. &c.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1908

140

GUNS

DIRECT from the manufacturers at lowest prices. 12 bore Double-Breechloaders from 190's each. Illustrated catalogue of latest model Shot Guns, Combination Guns, Sporting Rifles, &c., post free. D. JAMES & REYNOLDS, George Street, Minories, London, E.C. England.

1886

O. C. MOOSA,

1 & 8, D'AGUILAR STREET.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Trimmed and Untrimmed

HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

FEATHERS, &c., &c.

LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VELS

IN VARIOUS COLORS.

MOUSQUETEIRE GLOVES

IN WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.

WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSVEL

INGS, VOILES, &c., &c.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S

UNDEBCLOTHINGS.

Samples on application. Coast

Port orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1908.

137

Telephone: 482.

Telegrams: "Cyclometer."

TYPEWRITERS

NEW, RE-BUILT and

SECOND-HAND.

We sell all makes without

prejudice.

RE-BUILD & REPAIR

STOCK

RIBBONS, CARBONS, &c.

MACHINES EXCHANGED.

MANUSCRIPTS TYPED.

STENO-TYPISTS.

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT,

88-86, Des Vaux Road, Central,

Hongkong.

141

Intimations.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,

COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

Ground Floor, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTIENS GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT

DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c. &c. &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and F. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SMOOTH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT REASONABLE PRICES

Hongkong, 11th March, 1909

111

OOLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

G. K. HAXTON, Manager.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1909.

150

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.25 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1908.

159

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER

AND THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS.

No. 60 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED BY Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources.